DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 425 752 IR 057 252

AUTHOR	Spence, Alex
TITLE	Gay Books in the Public Library: Responsibility Fulfilled or Access Denied? How 19 Large Urban American and Canadian Library Systems Compare in Service to Their Communities.
ISBN	ISBN-0-9684588-0-7
PUB DATE	1998-00-00
NOTE	71p.
AVAILABLE FROM	International Information Research Group/iirg, 469 Spadina Rd., Unit 15, Toronto M5P 2W6, Ontario, Canada.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Comparative Analysis; Fiction; Foreign Countries; *Homosexuality; *Lesbianism; *Library Collections; Library Materials; Library Services; *Library Surveys; Nonfiction; *Public Libraries; Social Bias; Tables (Data)
IDENTIFIERS	Canada; *Homosexual Literature; Titles; United States

ABSTRACT

The catalogs of 19 large urban public lending library systems (10 American and 9 Canadian) were examined to determine the extent of their holdings of 222 gay-related titles. The populations of the libraries' service areas ranged from about 100,000 to three million. The title lists comprised classic and contemporary works taken from standard lists of fiction and nonfiction and works recently awarded or considered as finalists for major prizes. Data were tabulated by title, giving the number of copies of each title for each library system. The results were then further analyzed. A broad range was exhibited across the library systems in the percentages of surveyed titles held and in numbers of copies of titles per capita. Among titles from the four sources used, there were lower mean percentages of titles held for Lambda Literary Awards list titles and American Library Association Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Awards titles than for "Fiction Catalog" and "Public Library Catalog" titles. In general, the Canadian libraries in this survey carried fewer titles and fewer copies per capita than the American ones. The Toronto analysis showed large collection differences among the former library systems now combined into the new Toronto Public Library. (Author/AEF)

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Alex Spence

IR057252

A. Spence

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Available from:
International Information Research Group/iirg,
469 Spadina Road, Unit 15,
Toronto M5P 2W6 Canada

ISBN 0-9684588-0-7

Cataloging data:

Spence, Alex.
Gay books in the public library : responsibility fulfilled or access denied? : how 19 large urban American and Canadian libraries compare in service to their communities / Alex Spence. -- Toronto : International Information Research Group, 1998.
p. ISBN 0-9684588-0-7

1. Libraries and gays 2. Gays - Library resources.
3. Gays - Library resources - Statistics. 4. Gays' writings - Library resources. 5. Gays' writings - Library resources - Statistics. 6. Homosexuality - Library resources.
7. Homosexuality - Library resources - Statistics.
8. Libraries - Censorship.

025.27'305906'64 -- dc21

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank several colleagues for their comments and suggestions. In particular, I thank a kind, but unknown, American critic for a suggestion regarding the possible influence on observed results of the histories and social contexts of several individual libraries (Atlanta, Ann Arbor, and Alexandria, in particular) and for the suggestion to mention the issue of theft of controversial literature. I gratefully acknowledge, as well, suggestions to mention the importance of formulating additional propositions, not based on population, for future investigation.

I would also like to thank those who generously found the time to provide suggestions regarding style and presentation. Some of their suggestions I have used, but any deficiencies in this regard are my responsibility.

The author holds a master's degree in library science and a degree in chemistry. He has worked as a librarian in university and public libraries in information services and cataloging for more than twenty years.

SUMMARY

The catalogs of nineteen large urban public lending library systems, ten American and nine Canadian, were examined to determine the extent of their holdings of 222 gay-related titles. The populations of the libraries' service areas ranged from about 100,000 to three million. The title lists comprised classic and contemporary works taken from standard lists of fiction and nonfiction and works recently awarded or considered as finalists for major prizes. Data were tabulated by title, giving the number of copies of each title for each library system. The results were then further analyzed. A broad range was exhibited across the library systems in the percentages of surveyed titles held and in numbers of copies of titles per capita. Among titles from the four sources used, there were lower mean percentages of titles held for Lambda Literary Awards list titles and ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Awards titles than for Fiction Catalog and Public Library Catalog titles. In general, the Canadian libraries in this survey carried fewer titles and fewer copies per capita than the American ones. The Toronto analysis showed large collection differences among the former library systems now combined into the new Toronto Public Library.

INTRODUCTION

It is generally acknowledged by the library profession that the mission of the public library is to provide for the information, education, recreation, and leisure needs and interests of its community.[1] In the United States and Canada, in all urban areas, and outside of the cities as well, this citizenry is diverse, and includes, in substantial numbers, gay men, lesbians and bisexuals.[2] These groups, like all other segments of the population that society chooses to distinguish or label, are not distinct in most ways, but rather have needs and wants that overlap with those of all other groups within the population. It is, however, the differences in needs that institutions, including libraries, could be expected to focus upon in performing their professional functions to provide and improve community service.

Libraries have made considerable efforts to address some unique group needs within their communities by, for example, developing non-English language collections specifically to serve some new immigrants, modifying building structures specifically to better serve those with certain physical demands, and developing focussed programs to better provide for their Hispanic or black constituents, all of this while providing collections and services which are directed at the totality of their communities.

The focus of this study is to investigate how well service is provided to those of gay, lesbian or bisexual orientation by examining the breadth and depth of book collections of gay-related[3] literature and non-fiction in some urban American and Canadian libraries. The library collection is the mainstay of public library service, and the predominant format in public libraries is the book.

Both the number of urban public libraries in the United States and Canada and the available number of gay-related printed works are quite large.[4] This survey restricts itself

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[1]Among the broadest statements regarding library access and collections development are the American Library Association's "Library Bill of Rights" (available on the Internet, as of April 23, 1998, at www.ala.org/work/freedom/lbr.html) and the Canadian Library Association's "Intellectual Freedom Position Statement," as amended November 18, 1985 (also available, as of April 23, 1998, on the Internet at www.cla.amlibs.ca/infreed.htm. An Interpretation of the ALA "Library Bill of Rights," titled "Access to Library Resources and Services regardless of Gender or Sexual Orientation," is also on the Internet at www.ala.org/alaorg/oif/acc_gend.html, and is linked from the "Library Bill of Rights" document.

[2]It has been fifty years since Alfred C.Kinsey's Sexual Behaviour in the Human Male (Philadelphia : Saunders, 1948) was published. In 1998, a cursory examination of, for example, the 600-page Fodor's Gay Guide to the USA, by Andrew Collins (2nd ed.; New York: Fodor's Travel Publications, c1998) or the annual Canadian travel guide and guide to services titled The Bent Guide to Gay/Lesbian Canada (Toronto: Bent Books and ECW Press), of which the 1995/96 edition ran to 204 pages, makes apparent the presence of a substantial gay and lesbian population throughout urban Canada and the United States. Neil Miller's In Search of Gay America (Atlantic Monthly Press, 1989) and Michael Riordon's similar Canadian work, Out Our Way : Gay and Lesbian Life in the Country (Between the Lines, 1996) provide information on gays in smaller towns and cities and in rural areas.

[3]Hereafter, when the word "gay" is used by itself, it will be as a shorthand substitution to refer to gay men, lesbians and bisexuals.

to examining book holdings of nineteen of these library systems, ten American and nine Canadian, as of early 1998.[5] A total of 222 works, compiled from four standard and awards lists, were checked against the catalogs of each of the nineteen library systems and the results tabulated and examined in several ways.[6] A more detailed analysis for one of these library systems (Toronto) was also performed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is a considerable amount of literature, published over the past approximately ten years, discussing the broader topic of provision of library service to a gay clientele and to those others interested in gay matters. Creelman and Harris (1990) and Whitt (1993), for example, have gathered empirical evidence on the special information needs of lesbians at the "coming out" and later stages of life in order to provide a sturdier foundation for collection development and service. Joyce and Schrader (1997) have conducted a similar study focussing on gay men in Edmonton. Gough and Greenblatt (1990) have edited a collection of essays on a number of aspects of service, including collection development, bibliographic access, library exhibits, and censorship. They also have done a Library Journal article (1992) examining myths concerning gays and library use. Parkinson (1987) discusses service provision in New Zealand, Riddell (1988) provides a British perspective, and Stearns (1996) discusses collection development matters. Kester (1997) has edited an informative and wide-ranging collection of essays in which "gay, lesbian and bisexual librarians and their advocates" discuss both personal and professional gay issues. And Jenkins (1998) has conducted a substantial content analysis of gay/lesbian young adult novels covering the period 1969 to 1997. Her study provides not only theoretical frameworks within which to analyze gay fiction content, but also a chronological list of gay/lesbian young adult novels.

However, although it has been asserted that "[o]btaining and maintaining an adequate supply of materials of particular interest to gay and lesbian patrons is the single most important service a librarian can provide to this group of users,"[7] a literature search shows little to have been done to study the extent of holdings of gay-related books in the public libraries of the United States and Canada.

The major study to date in this area is Sweetland and Christensen (1995), which compared 1992 Lambda Book Award titles and a sample of titles from the review journal, Lambda Book Report, with a control group of titles from Publishers Weekly. They found that the

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[4]See, for instance, the American Library Directory, 1997-98 (50th ed.; Bowker, c1997), which lists libraries of all types and sizes in North America. And the Wayne R. Dynes article, "Bibliographic Control of Gay and Lesbian Information," in the Cal Gough (1990) collection, Gay and Lesbian Library Service, p. 102-06, gives an initial sense of the extent of gay-related titles. See References for Gough citation.

[5]Library catalogs were examined over approximately a two-month period from January 23 to the end of March 1998.

[6]See Appendices I and II, respectively, for the lists of library system catalogs examined and the lists of titles checked in each of these catalogs. Appendix III contains the raw data tabulations (number of copies of each title in each library system). The summary tables are incorporated into the body of the paper.

[7]Cal Gough, "Making the Library More User-Friendly for Gay and Lesbian Patrons," in Gay and Lesbian Library Service, p. 109.

titles from both the Lambda Book Award and the Lambda Book Report were held in significantly fewer OCLC libraries than were the control titles from Publishers Weekly, even though the Lambda Book Award titles received approximately the same number of reviews as the control group. Their paper also provides a literature review of six earlier studies, four of which had a much broader focus.

The Sweetland and Christensen paper mentions[8] that Bendix (1959) included two gay titles in "a study of five libraries' holdings of controversial material." The authors also refer to Broderick (1962), who looked at the extent of holdings of 24 titles, one of which (Donald J. West's The Other Man) was a book on homosexuality, in the collections of 226 libraries and found that the least held of the 24 was West. They mention a replication of Broderick by Agler (1964), who checked "56 small libraries" and found that the West book was one of three held by only two libraries. And they further cite Leon (1973), who, in 1970, checked 25 books and three periodicals, "including three titles of relevance," against 12 Philadelphia-area libraries. Here they report that the study "provides little enlightenment" with regard to gay holdings because of the specific titles classified as gay-related. And, finally, they cite two studies of the holdings of the Library of Congress in which Sandler and Halls (1988) found in the LC collection fewer than half of "a random sample of 375 titles from the catalogs of a dozen gay and lesbian publishers," and Greenblatt (1991), in a self-declared "admittedly unscientific study," searched for "LC cataloging copy for titles on a core list of important gay and lesbian titles, [and] found that LC had cataloged 85 percent of the 99 titles."

There seem, then, beyond Sweetland and Christensen, to have been no major comparative studies of the library holdings of gay-related books.

PROPOSITIONS

The following proposition and corollary are presented as a focus for the survey.

It is proposed that, when one examines a large number of titles drawn from lists of classic or standard gay works in English or English translation, or lists of English-language gay works which have recently received major literary award recognition, then the percentage of titles found to be held in large urban English-language library systems of the United States and Canada does not vary among systems, and is essentially 100 percent.

This is expected to be the case because

a) all large urban libraries have in their service areas a substantial gay population (see footnote 2);

b) the mandate of public libraries is to serve all segments of the community, and a competent professional would be aware of these groups;

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[8] In this paragraph, the literature summary is based on and all quotations are taken from the paper of Sweetland and Christensen, p. 33

c) all titles included in the study are either classics, standards, or titles that have won or been finalists in awards competitions. They are, then, special titles in the much larger universe of published gay-related titles, and this situation would be recognized by library professionals and reflected in their collection development activities;

and d) the small numbers of these especially distinguished books in relation to the sizes of the collections of large urban libraries would, in theory, ensure inclusion of the titles everywhere, even if there were substantial differences in materials acquisitions budgets;

and also because, with respect to proposed similarity between American and Canadian collections,

e) the number of gay-related titles published in Canada is very small both in absolute numbers and in comparison to the number published in the United States;

and f) a high proportion of Canadian library purchases are of American publications.

It is further proposed, as a corollary, that the total number of copies per capita[9] of titles drawn from sources like those described in the main proposition does not vary among large English-language urban library systems of the United States and Canada.

That is to say, that as one moves from a large city to a smaller one within the study, if the percentage of titles held across the large urban systems is indeed 100 percent, then the number of copies found in each library system is expected to decline in proportion to the decline in population. That is, per capita, the number of copies would remain constant across systems. This hypothesis accepts that, in a large urban area, although there is a **degree** of "ghettoization" of the gay population, this ghetto is home to a very small portion of that population. It assumes that there is recognition by library professionals that gay men and lesbians live in all areas of cities more or less uniformly and that, consequently, appropriate gay-related material would be made available uniformly throughout the library system, just as are books on computers or cooking. It also assumes that, when examining a large list of titles, if there were occasional books of regional or specialized interest, their effect would not be significant on overall results.

These are, perhaps, bold propositions. They are presented as a theoretical benchmark against which to view the results.

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[9]Or, for convenience of number sizes," per 10,000 of population," as is used in Table 3. This corollary could be expressed in other ways, such as the mean number of copies per (any) unit of population. It is a matter of convenience, with the purpose of producing easily comprehended comparative ratios such as are displayed in Table 3 (3.25 or 32.5, e.g., instead of an unwieldy .0000325 or 32500000).

METHODOLOGY

The three basic decisions required in designing a study with some breadth while remaining within the bounds of manageability were the following:

a) how many, and which, library system catalogs to examine;
b) how many, and which, titles to check against the catalogs of these library systems;
and c) how to record and analyze data from the library catalog records of the surveyed titles.

The first decision, that of the libraries to include,[10] was guided by accessibility of catalogs on the Internet. The author's location permitted inclusion of a number of additional appropriate catalogs not so available. Catalogs of eighteen of the nineteen library systems were accessed by the Internet. The nineteenth library system, the newly-formed Toronto Public Library, has yet, as of 1998, to consolidate the seven separate catalogs of the seven public library systems which were amalgamated into one administrative unit at the beginning of 1998. The six of these catalogs which are catalogs of **lending** libraries were examined over the Internet, through direct site visits, or by means of dial-in access.

The choice of libraries was further guided by the populations of the libraries' service areas and by geographical considerations. To provide a wide range of urban population sizes, library systems serving populations ranging from approximately 100,000 to over three million were chosen.[11] And to provide geographical variety, urban libraries in the western, central and eastern areas of both Canada and the United States were included. The choice of somewhat more northern American library systems than southern ones was made to facilitate some rough comparisons between American and Canadian systems on the basis of proximity and/or comparable population size (e.g., Vancouver and Seattle, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and Toronto and Chicago).

It should be noted that where library systems maintained distinct catalogs for lending libraries on the one hand and for reference/research libraries on the other, which is the case of the New York Public Library Branch Libraries catalog and their Research Libraries catalog, and also with the still-separate catalog of the Toronto Reference Library, now an administrative unit of the Toronto Public Library, then only the lending library catalog holdings were included in the analysis. The lending libraries are those that most clients would use for browsing, reserving, and borrowing titles.

A unique opportunity was presented for this study by the new Toronto Public Library system. A recent government decision has led to the amalgamation of six urban public lending library systems of various sizes and one reference library to form a new 97-branch system serving nearly 2.4 million citizens. (The new system is called the Toronto Public Library, to be distinguished from the former Toronto Public Library, which is just one of the seven units brought together to form the new system). As mentioned, at the time of

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[10]See Appendix I for list of library system catalogs examined and their abbreviations as used in the tables.
[11]See Table 3 for a tabulation of the library systems surveyed, with their populations.

this study the library catalogs of the seven former systems had not yet been consolidated. It was thus possible to tabulate holdings (see Table 2, and also Appendix III, Table 2A) as they existed for intracity regions which might be considered to be city core, inner suburban, and outer suburban. The "city core" region of the (former) Toronto Public Library comprises 33 branches serving a large area with a diverse population. One of these branches, Yorkville, maintains a small gay and lesbian collection,[12] still a rarity among North American public libraries.[13] The other components of the new Toronto Public Library are the relatively small inner suburban former systems of East York Public Library and York Public Library, each with five branches, and the sprawling larger outer suburban former systems of Etobicoke Public Library (13 branches), North York Public Library (19 branches) and Scarborough Public Library (also 19 branches). The Toronto Reference Library, as already noted, was excluded from the survey.

The second decision concerned the list of titles to be checked against the library catalogs.[14] Four sources of titles were chosen, providing 155 works of literature and 67 works of nonfiction. Standard catalogs and "best of" lists are important in developing and maintaining a quality collection. Because the sources chosen are of this nature and have been compiled by broad consensus, they seemed appropriate as sources of test titles. Additional information on the nature of the sources is provided below. The provenance of all sources is American, but the sources include some Canadian titles. Treatment of titles duplicated among the individual lists is explained in footnote 22.

The literature lists, composed of a total of 155 unique works, comprise all literature titles from the following three sources:

a) Fiction Catalog, 13th ed. (H.W. Wilson Co., 1996) and its 1996 and 1997 supplements (taking all titles listed under the subject headings "Homosexuality," Lesbianism," and "Bisexuality") (75 titles);

b) American Library Association's Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards list of winners and finalists for literature for the years 1992 through 1997 (34 titles);[15]

and c) Lambda Literary Awards list of winners for the various categories of literature for the years 1992 through 1997, as consolidated from three separate sources (57 titles).[16]

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[12]The 1998 budget for this collection is approximately $4000, out of a total budget of $3.3 million (personal communication).

[13]The author knows of only two focussed gay and lesbian collections in American and Canadian public libraries -- those of the Toronto and San Francisco Public Libraries. There may, however, be others.

[14]See Appendix II for the lists of titles checked against each of the library catalogs.

[15]The titles used were displayed on December 31, 1997 in the Internet document, "Recipients of the American Library Association's Gay, Lesbian & Bisexual Book Award," at http://calvin.usc.edu/~trimmer/ala_book.html.

The nonfiction lists, 67 unique titles, comprise all nonfiction titles from the following sources:

a) Public Library Catalog, 10th ed. (H.W. Wilson Co., 1994) and its supplements for 1994, 1995 and 1996 (13 titles);

b) American Library Association's Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards list of winners and finalists for nonfiction for the years 1992 through 1997 (32 titles);

and c) Lambda Literary Awards list of winners of various awards for nonfiction works for the years 1992 through 1997, as consolidated from the three sources given in footnote 16 (29 titles).

What, then, more specifically, are the nature and quality of the selected sources for the literature and nonfiction lists that would justify choice of these four sources for this survey? Some basic information on each follows:

The Fiction Catalog describes itself as

> "a selective list of established and contemporary works of adult fiction either written in or translated into English....Books listed are hardcover editions that were published in the United States, or published in Canada or the United Kingdom and distributed in the United States....Titles were selected with the assistance of experienced librarians from public library systems in different geographical areas. Since the voting represented the collective opinion of a number of librarians in each system, the consensus is relatively broad-based."[17]

The Catalog is a widely-held and widely-used reference book in the public library community.

With regard to ALA's Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards, the introduction to the list used in this study[18] states that the award was first made in 1971 and "became an official American Library Association award in 1986." Finalists and winners are chosen by a committee "made up of equal numbers of women and men from various types of libraries across the United States ...[and] [n]ominations may be made by any individual not affiliated with the publisher of the book." The committee selects five finalists each in the

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[16]The three sources providing the large, but not comprehensive, list of these awards for the purpose of this survey are the following: for 1997 titles, the "Stonewall Inn" book information site on the Internet at www.stonewallinn.com/Contents/Lambda.html (as displayed on January 20, 1998); for titles for 1994 through 1996, the "BookWire" Internet site at www.bookwire.com/awards/lambda.html (as displayed on January 7, 1998); and for the 1992 and 1993 titles, the print publication, Gay & Lesbian Literature, ed. by Sharon Malinowski (Detroit and London : St. James Press, c1994).

[17]Preface, 13th ed., p. v.

[18]See footnote 15 for the document title and its Internet address. All quotations in this paragraph are taken from the document.

areas of nonfiction and literature from books published in the year preceding the year of the award, and chooses winners from among these five. Over the years since inception of the award, the lesbian-gay-bisexual publishing industry has grown to the extent that "[b]y 1995 [the committee] had to select the winners from a list of over 800 eligible titles." Winners and finalists, then, are drawn from a large pool of works.

The Lambda Literary Awards were first offered in 1989 for books published in 1988 and are sponsored by Lambda Book Report, a reviewing journal of gay and lesbian publishing. Awards are made by a committee drawn from contributing editors to Lambda Book Report, writers, gay media personnel, and others. Five or six judges choose winners in each category. Winners, as with the Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards, come from a large pool of works considered, as is attested to by the nomination for the 1994 awards of approximately 800 titles.[19]

The result of choosing these sources for the literature lists is that one obtains not only a group of titles judged to be of quality, but also a wide range of types of works. Both literary and popular fiction are represented, as are many genres, including poetry, drama, short stories, and novels.

The Public Library Catalog,[20] like the Fiction Catalog, is also an H.W. Wilson Co. publication. It is "a list of recommended reference and nonfiction books for adults....[that comprises] nonfiction books published in the United States, or published in Canada or the United Kingdom and distributed in the United States." Its purpose is to serve the needs of public and undergraduate libraries. The list of titles suggested for inclusion in the tenth edition "was prepared with the assistance of subject specialists...[and] the titles were elected by experienced librarians representing public library systems across the United States." Members of eleven public library systems are listed in the main volume as participants in selection for the edition used here.

The third decision concerned how the data should be examined. This study extends the customary approach of studying only **titles** held (cf. Sweetland and Christensen (1995) and papers cited in their study) to include as well a comparative study of total numbers of **copies** held of the surveyed titles. There seem to be at least two justifications for placing some emphasis on copy data. The first is that, although the percentage of titles held by a library system is important, this measure does not fully reflect accessibility, particularly in a large multibranch system. To take an extreme example, the purchase of one copy of each title on the lists for the collection of a central library of a system would produce a high figure (100 percent) for the percentage of titles held. This would not accurately reflect accessibility, however, when considering the importance to public library patrons of both browsing and the use of their own neighborhood branch collections. An investigation

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[19]See, e.g., Cynthia White's "Everything You've Always Wanted to Know about the Lambda Literary Awards..." on the Internet (as of January 20, 1998) at www.suba.com/~outlines/august/lammys.html.
[20]Quotations here regarding the Public Library Catalog are taken from its Preface, 10th ed. (1994), pp. v-vi.

of the overall number of copies of surveyed titles held per capita (or different unit of population, such as the "per 10,000 of population" used in Table 3) is a complementary measure[21] that suggests both the degree of financial commitment of a library to providing books to its gay clientele and, secondly, the degree of spread of copies among branches in a multibranch system, since multiple copy purchases of titles are normally distributed among branches and not all held at one location.

In summary, then, the choice of sources of titles provides, from that large pool of published gay-related works, a substantial, yet manageable, group of titles, all of which have received awards recognition or standard catalog inclusion. Similarly, the choice of libraries provides a variety of urban library systems in terms of size of populations served and geography. And examination of both title and copy data provides a somewhat fuller view of library collections than does investigating title holdings alone.

Each of the six lists of titles (three each for literature and nonfiction) was checked individually against each of the library catalogs. This required performing a minimum of 5328 searches (222 titles x 24 libraries/title, including the special analysis for Toronto), but, in actuality, considerably more searches were necessary, because, for instance, many libraries displayed more than one bibliographic record for a title. Each record, then, needed to be examined. And cross-checking by author and title was often necessary.

Because library collections are not static, their holdings at a given time will show not only that individual copies are "available" or "on loan," but also that some copies are "missing," "lost," or "on order". And occasionally a bibliographic record will be empty, with no copies displayed. It was necessary to provide as consistent an approach as possible across catalogs which presented holdings in a number of different formats, and catalogs for which frequency of maintenance functions such as clearing of empty records and erasing of holdings with missing status would vary among libraries in unknown ways. It was decided, then, to count the number of holdings lines as representative of the number of copies held, with no reference to the status of the individual items. Thus, for example, a title with twenty copies displayed, of which one copy was on order and two copies were marked "missing," was tabulated as a title with twenty copies. Lost copies, for instance, are often either returned or are in process of being replaced. An "empty" record was tabulated as a title with zero copies, meaning that it was not considered to be held by the library at all.

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[21] Further refinement could be introduced into a copy analysis by examining copies by branch, to more precisely determine the distribution of multiple copies. The rougher "copy per capita" analysis done here is more manageable, but assumes, with some reason, that larger numbers of copies per capita correspond to wider availability of copies across a library system. There is some rough correspondence between population served and number of branches in a library system. Also, with respect to the measure of title holdings on the one hand, and copy holdings on the other, the number of copies clearly does not necessarily bear a direct proportional relationship to the percentage of titles in a collection. Total number of copies is sometimes the result of multiple copy purchase of a few titles. It is useful, then, to examine the detailed title-by-title, library-by-library tabulations of Appendix III.

It should be mentioned, in addition, that counting holdings lines, the great majority of which display active ("in library" or "on loan") copies has the potential to overestimate the number of titles and copies because of the theft problem. Illegal removal of library items, including theft of controversial literature by self-appointed censors, could result in actual holdings being fewer than those given in a library catalog. It was, however, not possible to check each library branch of every library system for copies of each title. The holdings records in the various catalogs were accepted as accurate indicators of title availability.

The results of the catalog searches were tabulated in detail (Appendix III). Analyses were done for each of the 19 libraries for literature and nonfiction lists from each of the sources (Table 5, and also consolidated data following each section of Appendix III, Table 1A). Additional calculations were performed for each library on the combined literature and combined nonfiction lists, counting only once any title that appeared on more than one list,[22] with an overall calculation also done for each library based on the combined literature and nonfiction lists of 222 unique works (Table 1). Total number of titles held, percentage of titles held, and total number of copies were determined in each case. The tabulations of Table 1 provide separate summaries for American and Canadian libraries. And, as previously mentioned, similar tabulations and calculations were carried out for the former systems recently collapsed into the new Toronto Public Library system (Table 2, and also Appendix III, Table 2A).

Table 3 provides a ranking of the sample libraries in decreasing order by population served,[23] giving for each library system the overall percentage of titles held, the percentage

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[22]On the literature lists (Appendix II), eleven titles, as follows, appear twice, once on each of two lists: F56/G10 (Price); F45/G24 (McCauley); F5/L1 (Barker); F17/L12(Cunningham); G3/L11 (Selvadurai); G13/L27 (Faderman, Chloe...); G15/L29 (Hacker); G25/L47 (Winterson); G31/L54 (Rich, Atlas...); G27/L53 (Hemphill, Brother...); and G32/L56 (Saint). On the nonfiction lists (also Appendix II), there were seven title duplications, as follows: GN9/LN16 (Summers); GN14/LN18 (Nestle); GN24/LN23 (Monette); GN26/LN24 (Preston, Member...); GN27/LN25 (Butler); GN30/LN26 (Faderman, Odd...); and GN31/LN28 (Roscoe). In the combined analyses, therefore, counting each title only once, the total number of titles from the three literature lists (166 titles) was reduced by 11 to 155. Similarly, the total of 74 nonfiction list titles from the three lists was reduced by seven to 67 in the combined analyses by elimination of duplicates.

[23]Service area populations for the American libraries, and for the Greater Victoria Public Library (Canada), are from the American Library Directory, 1997-98 (50th ed.). Canadian populations (1996 census) are from the Canadian Almanac and Directory, 1998. Victoria's service population was accepted as reported in the ALD because the Canadian source gives a figure for a much smaller political unit. Also, there are mostly minor, but two major, differences between Canadian populations appearing in Table 3 and its related discussion as compared with those reported in the ALD. Comparative calculations were made to confirm that these differences do not affect the general observations in any important way, except in the instances specifically noted in the discussions regarding Saskatoon and Regina. In only four cases were differences in figures more than five percent, and in only two were they more than nine percent (Saskatoon's ALD pop. is 133750 and Regina's is 149593). The Table 3 rankings would be affected as follows if ALD populations were used for Canadian libraries: Winnipeg (ALD pop.: 610000) and Edmonton (ALD pop.: 626000) would reverse positions, as would Vancouver (ALD pop.: 471696) and Denver, and Etobicoke (ALD pop.: 309993) and Ottawa (ALD pop.: 323167). Saskatoon would follow

of literature list titles held, and the percentage of nonfiction titles held. As well, the total number of copies per library system per 10,000 people served is calculated over all surveyed titles, and then calculated separately for the lists of literature titles and nonfiction titles. Calculation of copies per 10,000 of population is used instead of a per capita calculation in order to provide larger numbers for easier comparison (see footnote 9).

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Preliminary note

In the following discussion, the reader is referred only to tables incorporated into the text. These tables provide summaries of and calculations based on the raw data of the tables of Appendix III. It was decided that the reader approaching this study would most likely be interested in either the relative overall holdings of the surveyed libraries or the data for a specific library system. The section following does discuss differences in the extent of overall holdings across the title lists used (Table 5). However, it was felt that there would be less interest in which specific titles were widely or less widely held. Therefore, it was not undertaken to rank titles by extent of holdings across the surveyed systems. The raw data of Appendix III have been presented for the benefit of the reader who wishes to look at this matter and have been enhanced (by addition of the "# libs. hold" column, giving the number of American and Canadian libraries holding each title) to assist in such a ranking. Similarly, the reader who wishes to know which titles, and how many copies of the titles, are held in a specific library system can use these raw data tables to easily determine this information. The raw data tables will also permit other directions to be pursued if desired, including determining which titles are held in larger or smaller numbers of copies and whether specific library systems show variations in holdings with respect to year of publication of titles (suggesting, perhaps, some collection maintenance or development).

Explanation of the library system abbreviations used in the tables is given in Appendix I.

The proposition and corollary in relation to the full list of surveyed titles

Examination of the tabulations in Table 1 suggests, first, that the proposition is not supported as formulated. That is to say, a wide range is exhibited in the percentage of holdings of surveyed titles across the urban libraries examined, and not the predicted uniformity of title holdings at 100 percent. Table 4 shows that, when considering all 222 titles and all 19 library systems of the main portion of the survey, the percentage of titles held ranges from a high of 96.8 percent (San Francisco) to a low of 48.6 percent (Regina). And when one includes the special analysis for Toronto, the low end of this range is 25.2 percent of surveyed titles (York);[24]

Ann Arbor. All copy-related calculations and discussion are based, except as footnoted in the discussion, on the data as presented in Table 3.

[24]In Table 4, the bracketed ranges include the special Toronto analysis, while the unbracketed ranges include just the 19 libraries of the main portion of the survey. The data of Table 4 are extracted from Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1:
SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEYED TITLES, BY LIBRARY

a)American libraries:	NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex
No. of titles held:										
-from Literature list (of 155)	142	147	149	149	131	142	141	151	130	87
-from Non-fiction list (of 67)	55	57	66	52	41	54	55	60	49	24
Total titles held (of 222)	197	204	215	201	172	196	196	211	179	111
Percentage of titles held:										
-from Literature list (of 155)	91.6	94.8	96.1	96.1	84.5	91.6	91	97.4	83.9	56.1
-from Non-fiction list (of 67)	82.1	85.1	98.5	77.6	61.2	80.6	82.1	89.6	73.1	35.8
Overall percentage (out of 222 titles)	88.7	91.9	96.8	90.5	77.5	88.3	88.3	95.0	80.6	50
Total no. of copies:										
-of titles held from Literature list	4875	3251	2315	1795	1000	967	835	875	341	196
-of titles held from Non-fiction list	1038	526	682	325	179	238	156	247	73	44
Total no. of copies of the 222 titles	5913	3777	2997	2120	1179	1205	991	1122	414	240

b)Canadian libraries:	Tor(M)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg
No. of titles held:									
-from Literature list (of 155)	139	98	117	133	109	127	98	101	87
-from Non-fiction list (of 67)	57	30	36	59	39	27	26	38	21
Total titles held (of 222)	196	128	153	192	148	154	124	139	108
Percentage of titles held:									
-from Literature list (of 155)	89.7	63.2	75.5	85.8	70.3	81.9	63.2	65.2	56.1
-from Non-fiction list (of 67)	85.1	44.8	53.7	88.1	58.2	40.3	38.8	56.7	31.3
Overall percentage (out of 222 titles)	88.3	57.7	68.9	86.5	66.7	69.4	55.9	62.6	48.6
Total no. of copies:									
-of titles held from Literature list	2608	590	377	547	425	410	288	224	231
-of titles held from Non-fiction list	478	79	79	154	86	54	35	58	28
Total no. of copies of the 222 titles	3086	669	456	701	511	464	323	282	259

TABLE 2:

SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE FORMERLY-AUTONOMOUS CITY LIBRARIES NOW AMALGAMATED TO FORM THE (NEW) TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(this table summarizes the data of Table 2A of App. III. The code used here and elsewhere for the new Toronto Public Library is Tor(N). Totals here for Tor(N) appear also in Table 1)

	Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Total: Tor(N)
No. of titles held:							
-from Literature list (of 155)	136	102	65	79	50	57	139
-from Non-fiction list (of 67)	54	36	22	29	6	12	57
Total titles held (of 222)	190	138	87	108	56	69	196
Percentage of titles held:							
-from Literature list (of 155)	87.7	65.8	41.9	51.0	32.3	36.8	89.7
-from Non-fiction list (of 67)	80.6	53.7	32.8	43.3	9.0	17.9	85.1
Overall percentage (out of 222 titles)	85.6	62.2	39.2	48.6	25.2	31.1	88.3
Total no. of copies:							
-of titles held from Literature list	1115	640	318	275	136	124	2608
-of titles held from Non-fiction list	223	90	63	74	10	18	478
Total no. of copies of the 222 titles	1338	730	381	349	146	142	3086

TABLE 3:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, IN ORDER BY DECREASING SIZE OF POPULATION SERVED, WITH PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLE TITLES HELD AND NUMBER OF COPIES PER 10,000 PEOPLE SERVED

Ctry	Library	Pop. served	% of 222 titles held	% of Lit. titles	% of Nfic. titles	Tot. # cops. of titles /10M	Tot. # Lit. cops./10M	Tot. # Nfic. cops./10M
US	**New York**	**3070302**	**88.7**	**91.6**	**82.1**	**19.26**	**15.88**	**3.38**
US	**Chicago**	**2783726**	**91.9**	**94.8**	**85.1**	**13.57**	**11.68**	**1.89**
CN	Toronto(N)	2385421	88.3	89.7	85.1	12.94	10.93	2.00
US	**San Fran**	**752000**	**96.8**	**96.1**	**98.5**	**39.85**	**30.78**	**9.07**
US	**Boston**	**751620**	**90.5**	**96.1**	**77.6**	**28.21**	**23.88**	**4.32**
US	**Atlanta**	**668691**	**77.5**	**84.5**	**61.2**	**17.63**	**14.95**	**2.68**
CN	Tor(D)	653734	85.6	87.7	80.6	20.47	17.06	3.41
CN	Winnipeg	618477	57.7	63.2	44.8	10.82	9.54	1.28
CN	Edmonton	616306	68.9	75.5	53.7	7.40	6.12	1.28
CN	NthYk(D)	589653	62.2	65.8	53.7	12.38	10.85	1.53
CN	Scar(D)	558960	39.2	41.9	32.8	6.82	5.69	1.13
US	**Seattle**	**534732**	**88.3**	**91.6**	**80.6**	**22.53**	**18.08**	**4.45**
CN	Vancouver	514008	86.5	85.8	88.1	13.64	10.64	3.00
US	**Denver**	**479204**	**88.3**	**91.0**	**82.1**	**20.68**	**17.42**	**3.26**
US	**Minneapls**	**366480**	**95.0**	**97.4**	**89.6**	**30.62**	**23.88**	**6.74**
CN	Halifax	332518	66.7	70.3	58.2	15.37	12.78	2.59
CN	Etob(D)	328718	48.6	51.0	43.3	10.62	8.37	2.25
CN	Ottawa	323340	69.4	81.9	40.3	14.35	12.68	1.67
CN	Victoria	253900	55.9	63.2	38.8	12.72	11.34	1.38
CN	Saskatoon	193647	62.6	65.2	56.7	14.56	11.57	3.00
CN	Regina	180400	48.6	56.1	31.3	14.36	12.80	1.55
CN	York(D)	146534	25.2	32.3	9.0	9.96	9.28	0.68
US	**Ann Arbor**	**136892**	**80.6**	**83.9**	**73.1**	**30.24**	**24.91**	**5.33**
US	**Alexand**	**116000**	**50.0**	**56.1**	**35.8**	**20.69**	**16.90**	**3.79**
CN	EYork(D)	107822	31.1	36.8	17.9	13.17	11.50	1.67

Notes on above table:

1) See footnote 23, text, for discussion of population data

2) Population of the new city of Toronto, created on Jan. 1, 1998, is the sum of the populations, as given in the Canadian Almanac and Directory, 1998, for the following former political jurisdictions: North York, Scarborough, Etobicoke, York, East York, and the former, smaller jurisdiction called Toronto

3) The defunct jurisdictions mentioned in note 2) have been indented in the table and are followed by a (D) for defunct. At the time of this survey, however, the catalogs had not yet been integrated. Thus this analysis of "inner city," "inner suburban," and "outer suburban" areas was possible

4) For Boston, the Metro Boston Web catalog was chosen for searching titles. This includes the holdings of the public libraries of Boston, Malden, Chelsea, and listings for Cambridge. The population total, then, is for these four systems.

Because the main proposition is not supported, the corollary proposition would also not be expected to accord with gathered data. Only in the improbable situation in which lower percentages of titles held by individual systems were appropriately counterbalanced by increases in numbers of copies of those titles actually held in the same systems could uniformity of total numbers of copies per capita be observed. And this is not the observation. Table 3 shows a broad range with respect to total numbers of copies of all surveyed titles per 10,000 of population served. At the extremes of these ranges, San Francisco, Minneapolis, and Ann Arbor (cities quite different in population size) all serve their clients with a total of more than 30 copies from the surveyed title lists per 10,000 population, while, at the low end, Edmonton and the former Scarborough provide fewer than 7.5. Roughly stated, then, the low-end libraries are providing 20 percent of the number of copies per capita compared to high-end institutions.

It is observed also that the surveyed groups of Canadian and American libraries both exhibit ranges in percentages of titles held, as tabulated below (Table 4) in the "All 222 titles" row for "American only" and for "Canadian only" libraries. And although there is a certain similarity at the extremes of the ranges of percentages, a closer look at the data as displayed in Table 1 shows eight of ten American libraries carrying more than 80 percent of the titles and four with more than 90 percent. In contrast, only two of the nine Canadian libraries in the main portion of the survey hold more than 80 percent and none more than 90 percent. And, in the Toronto analysis of six former systems (Table 2), only the former (city core) Toronto Public Library, at 85.6, carries above 80 percent of titles, with the other five being very much lower. Fully three of the six former (suburban) systems of the new Toronto Public Library, in fact, have holdings falling below 40 percent of titles,[25] including the large Scarborough system (at 39.2 percent), which served a population of nearly 600,000. The American libraries, then, cluster at the higher end of the range whereas the Canadian library percentages are more widely distributed.

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[25]There may be criticism at the emphasis placed on analysis of the components of a public library system (the new Toronto Public Library) which administratively, although not yet in terms of catalogs, no longer exists and which, in any case, offered reciprocal borrowing privileges among the components for many years. The current state of this system, however, offered a unique opportunity to investigate any variation in emphasis placed on collection development and maintenance to serve a major group of citizens. In situations of which this is just a convenient example, it is an important service requirement to provide substantial collections in all areas of a city in order to address the issues of the importance of browsing as a method of retrieval and the reluctance of many clients (not only gay ones) to place reserves on titles which some still might not like others to know that they are reading. It is a relatively simple matter of demographic analysis using census data (and personal observation) to distribute collections unevenly across a library system to serve visible minorities. This approach is not possible in serving the gay and lesbian community. An assumption that all, or even a substantial proportion, of gay customers live in an urban ghetto is not, and never was, true. On this last point, Michelangelo Signorile's Life Outside (HarperCollins, c1997) has some interesting discussion on (American) "deghettoization" and "deurbanization".

TABLE 4: Range of percentage of titles held among surveyed libraries

Title list	All libraries	American only	Canadian only
All 222 titles (Lit. and NF)	96.8 - 48.6	96.8 - 50.0	88.3 - 48.6
	(96.8 - 25.2)		(88.3 - 25.2)
Lit. titles only	97.4 - 56.1	97.4 - 56.1	89.7 - 56.1
	(97.4 - 32.3)		(89.7 - 32.3)
Nonfic. only	98.5 - 31.3	98.5 - 35.8	88.1 - 31.3
	(98.5 - 9.0)		(88.1 - 9.0)

And, with respect to numbers of copies of surveyed titles held per capita in Canadian and American libraries, Table 3 again displays broad ranges. For the ten American cities, the range of total copies per 10,000 of population over all 222 titles surveyed is from a high of 39.85 (San Francisco) to a low of 13.57 (Chicago). For Canada, the range is from a high of 15.37 (Halifax)[26] to a low of 7.40 (Edmonton), when examining the nine systems of the main survey. The low end falls to 6.82 (Scarborough) if one includes the Toronto analysis. The lower end of the range for American libraries overlaps the upper end of the Canadian.

In addition, if one looks at, say, the 10 largest systems, those serving populations over 500,000, the data show three (San Francisco, Chicago, and Boston) that carry more than 90 percent of titles. At the low extreme are Atlanta (77.5 percent), Edmonton (68.9 percent) and Winnipeg (57.7 percent). And, again, if the Toronto analysis is included, the former Toronto is in the upper part of the range at 85.6 percent, while North York has 62.2 and Scarborough 39.2 percent.

The proposition and corollary in relation to the literature and nonfiction lists separately

Observations to this point have focussed on the patterns exhibited by the entire title list of 222 items. If one looks at the separately tabulated data for literature (155 titles in total) and nonfiction (67 titles), the same patterns are seen.

With respect to the literature titles, again the proposition and its corollary are not supported.

Specifically,

a) there is a wide range in percentages of literature list titles held, from a high of 97.4 (Minneapolis) to a low of 56.1 (Alexandria and Regina), or a low of 32.3 (York) when including the Toronto analysis (see Table 4, and also Tables 1 and 2);

[26]If American Library Directory population figures are used, Saskatoon and Regina would occupy the.two highest positions in the range, at 21.08 and 17.31, respectively. Refer to footnote 23.

b) there is a similarly broad range for number of copies per 10,000 of population (Table 3). At the upper extreme lie San Francisco (30.78), Ann Arbor (24.91), and Boston and Minneapolis (both at 23.88). At the low end are those with fewer than 10 copies (Winnipeg, Edmonton, and, from the Toronto analysis, York, Etobicoke, and Scarborough). The low-end libraries provide roughly 20 to 30 percent of the number of copies per capita as do the high-end ones;

and c) the general pattern exhibited in the data for all 222 titles surveyed is repeated here for Canadian and American libraries. That is to say, the data on surveyed literature titles display ranges of percentages over both American and Canadian libraries, and broad similarity in the range extremes for the two countries, but there is cluster towards the high percentage end for American libraries (see Table 4, and also Table 1). The range of percentage of titles held in the ten American libraries is from 97.4 (Minneapolis) to 56.1 (Alexandria), while the nine Canadian libraries (Table 4, and also Tables 1 and 2) have a high of 89.7 (Toronto) and a low of 56.1(Regina), with a low of 32.3 (York) in the Toronto analysis. And in copies held per 10,000 of population, the low end of the American range overlaps the high end of the Canadian (see Table 3). These ranges for literature are from a high of 30.78 (San Francisco) to a low of 11.68 (Chicago) for American libraries, and, for Canadian libraries, from 12.80 (Regina)[27] to 6.12 (Edmonton), or, if including the Toronto analysis, from a high of 17.06 (former Toronto) to a low of 5.69 (Scarborough).

In all cases, except for San Francisco and Vancouver (where differences are less than one percent), the displayed percentages of literature titles held are somewhat higher than those for the overall analysis of 222 titles, because there are generally lower percentages for holdings of nonfiction titles.

If one examines the data for the nonfiction lists separately, then the above patterns are once again seen, with

a) a wide range in percentages of surveyed titles held, ranging from 98.5 (San Francisco) to 31.3 (Regina), and 9.0 (York) (see Table 4, and also Tables 1 and 2);

b) a similarly broad range in numbers of copies per 10,000 of population, from a high of 9.07 (San Francisco) to a low of 1.28 (Winnipeg and Edmonton), and lows of 1.13 and 0.68 (Scarborough and York) in the Toronto analysis (Table 3). Here the low-end libraries of Winnipeg and Edmonton provide roughly 15 percent of the number of copies per capita provided by San Francisco;

and c) a repetition of the general pattern shown for both literature titles and the full list of titles with respect to Canadian and American libraries (Table 4, and also Tables 1 and 2). For percentages of titles held, the American range is from 98.5

[27]Or, if American Library Directory population statistics are used, a high of 16.75 (Saskatoon). Refer to footnote 23.

(San Francisco) to 35.8 (Alexandria); for the Canadian systems it is from 88.1 (Vancouver) to 31.3 (Regina), and down to 9.0 (York) in the Toronto analysis. For copies per 10,000 persons (Table 3), the range for American libraries for the nonfiction titles surveyed is from 9.07 (San Francisco) to 1.89 (Chicago) and, for Canadian libraries, from 3.00 (Vancouver and Saskatoon)[28] to a low of 1.28 (Winnipeg and Edmonton). Including the Toronto analysis, the high end is 3.41 (former Toronto) and the low 0.68 (York). For nonfiction, again the American title percentages are towards the higher end of the range while the Canadian ones are more widely distributed, and the copy per capita data show overlapping ranges, with low-end American libraries falling near the high-end Canadian ones.

Extent of holdings of titles from the various source lists

Another sort of difference is seen when comparing holdings of literature titles from the Fiction Catalog, the ALA Gay list and the Lambda list, and holdings for nonfiction from the Public Library Catalog, the ALA Gay list and the Lambda list. Table 5, below, provides summary data:

TABLE 5: Percentage of Titles Held, By Source List and Library

	LITERATURE LISTS (% of titles held by list and library)									
	NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex
Fic. Cat.	100	100	96.0	100	97.3	98.7	97.3	98.7	96.0	81.3
ALA Gay list	88.2	94.1	100	97.1	79.4	85.3	88.2	100	73.5	47.1
Lambda list	84.2	87.7	94.7	91.2	73.7	84.2	82.5	94.7	75.4	28.1

	Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg
Fic. Cat.	100	92.0	92.0	94.7	94.7	94.7	85.3	78.7	81.3
ALA Gay list	88.2	41.2	64.7	76.5	52.9	79.4	47.1	58.8	38.2
Lambda list	77.2	40.4	56.1	78.9	47.4	66.7	43.9	52.6	33.3

	NON-FICTION LIST (% of titles held by list and library)									
	NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex
Pub.Lib.Cat.	92.3	100	100	100	84.6	92.3	76.9	92.3	100	69.2
ALA Gay list	84.4	90.6	100	84.4	59.4	84.4	90.6	93.8	78.1	34.4
Lambda list	75.9	72.4	96.6	65.5	55.2	72.4	79.3	86.2	55.2	27.6

	Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg
Pub.Lib.Cat.	92.3	61.5	76.9	100	61.5	46.2	46.2	76.9	53.8
ALA Gay list	90.6	43.8	50.0	93.8	65.6	46.9	43.8	56.3	31.3
Lambda list	79.3	41.4	44.8	79.3	55.2	37.9	34.5	55.2	27.6

[28]This upper extreme would be 4.37 (Saskatoon) if American Library Directory population statistics were used. Refer to footnote 23.

From Table 5, the following calculations were made for the ten American and nine Canadian library systems:

LITERATURE LISTS (mean % titles held)	American	Canadian
Fiction Catalog	96.5	90.4
ALA Gay list	85.3	60.8
Lambda list	79.6	55.2

NON-FICTION LISTS (mean % titles held)	American	Canadian
Pub. Lib. Catalog	90.8	68.4
ALA Gay list	80.0	58.0
Lambda list	68.6	50.6

If the mean percentage of titles held is calculated across the ten American systems and the nine Canadian systems, a trend is observed, with the highest percentage of titles held being from Fiction Catalog titles (for literature) and from Public Library Catalog titles (for nonfiction). There is intermediate representation of titles from the ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Awards lists (for literature, and for nonfiction) and the lowest percentage of titles from the Lambda lists (again, both for literature and for nonfiction).

The difference in percentages of titles represented is most noticeable between the Fiction Catalog list and the Lambda list for literature (16.9 percent difference across American libraries and 35.2 percent across Canadian), and between the Public Library Catalog and the Lambda list for nonfiction (22.2 percent for American libraries and 17.8 percent for Canadian).

Sweetland and Christensen (1995) noted a similar difference when comparing the number of OCLC libraries holding 1992 Lambda awards titles against those holding a Publishers Weekly control list of titles. The titles from both had received approximately the same number of reviews, but the Lambda awards titles were found to be held in significantly fewer OCLC libraries.

The intracity Toronto survey

A closer examination of the special intracity analysis for Toronto (see Tables 2 and 3) shows large differences among the former library systems comprising the new Toronto Public Library. Low percentages of titles held and copies per capita are observed for four

of the six systems, not only in comparison with the cities of similar population in the main portion of the survey, but also with the other cities. Only the former Toronto (city core) system exhibits a high-end percentage of titles held and number of copies per 10,000 of population (85.6 percent of all titles and 20.47 copies). The former North York (at 62.2 percent and 12.38 copies per 10,000), although well above the remaining four systems, is roughly comparable in percentage of titles held to the much smaller Saskatoon, and compares poorly to, for instance, relatively small Ann Arbor. Also, the data for Scarborough, which has a population of more than 500,000, are anomalous. How does one reconcile such large differences in, and overall relatively low, holdings of high-quality gay-related books with existing professional commitments to community service? Perhaps Gough's article[29] on myths regarding library service to gays is relevant here.

Canadian-American library pairs

The proximity, location, and other superficial similarities of three pairs of American and Canadian cities suggested juxtaposing data for these cities' libraries. It is emphasized that these data are brought together anecdotally only. What specific library and broader social factors have led to the differences and correspondences noted in this section, as well as in many other areas of this study, should be more thoroughly investigated. Some questions in this regard are posed in the Conclusion.

Data for the following three Canadian-American library pairs have been gathered here:

a) Vancouver -- Seattle;
b) Winnipeg -- Minneapolis;
and c) Toronto -- Chicago.

Vancouver and Seattle, both west coast cities, are separated by approximately 150 miles and are roughly equal in population served. Winnipeg and Minneapolis are large prairie cities centered in farming regions and separated, by road, by less than 500 miles. Winnipeg's population is, however, 70 percent larger than the American Library Directory-reported service area population of Minneapolis Public Library. And the third pair, Toronto and Chicago, two large mid-continental cities on the Great Lakes, are within 600 miles of each other, and have populations between two and three million. Their library systems are among the largest in North America.

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[29]Cal Gough, "Services to Gay and Lesbian Patrons: Examining the Myths," Library Journal (January 1992), 59-63.

The following data compare a few characteristics[30] of the system pairs:

	Pop.	#titles held (of 222)	#cops. per 10M pop.	#branches	Collection
Vancouver	514008	192 (86.5%)	13.64	21	1,903,980
Seattle	534732	196 (88.3%)	22.54	22	1,800,000
Winnipeg	618477	128 (57.7%)	10.82	21	1,623,974
Minneapolis	366480	211 (95.0%)	30.62	14	2,088,309
Toronto	2385421	196 (88.3%)	12.94	97	n/a
Chicago	2783726	204 (91.9%)	13.57	81	11,463,011

The Vancouver-Seattle pair shows similarities in population, number of surveyed titles held, and number of branches and overall collection sizes, but Vancouver has 61 percent the number of copies per capita of Seattle.

The Toronto-Chicago pair has roughly similar populations, numbers of surveyed titles held, and number of copies of surveyed titles per capita. However, the intracity analysis done for Toronto makes clear that a relatively high percentage of titles carried city-wide (here, 88.3 percent) is able to conceal a very uneven distribution of titles and copies over an urban area (as attested to by the data of Tables 2 and 3). It would be interesting to know whether some other cities, which have had a single library system for a long period, show similar large variations in gay-related book holdings by city region. Do collection developers accept the need to provide gay-related material in all branches? (In Toronto before amalgamation of library systems, there were also large differences in per capita general library materials expenditures among the various systems.[31])

The most noticeable differences are in the Winnipeg-Minneapolis pair. Although Winnipeg serves a population almost 70 percent larger, it carries only 61 percent (128/211) as many surveyed titles as Minneapolis, and approximately one-third the number of copies of surveyed titles per capita.

[30]Branch and collection size information are from American Library Directory, 1997-1998 (50th ed.). With respect to collection size, some libraries report "volumes" and others "book volumes." For the purpose of this comparison, these were taken to be the same.

[31]This information was presented in a special report to the April 27, 1998 public meeting of the Toronto Public Library Board. The range of 1997 per capita library materials expenditures among the former systems was from a low of $1.26 for York to a high of $5.39 for North York.

Finally, it is noted that summary data (Tables 1, 2, and 3) do conceal large differences in numbers of copies of individual titles. Variation within lists is particularly noticeable in the larger systems, where sometimes a few titles account for a large proportion of the total number of copies of a list of titles. The Fiction Catalog entries, F30, F32, and F50, for instance (see Appendix II), which are only three of 75 titles on this list, account for 22 percent of copies held from the Fiction Catalog list by the New York Public Library Branch Libraries. The reader is referred to the raw data in Appendix III.

SUMMARY OF SOME OBSERVATIONS

1. The data gathered did not support the proposition and corollary.
2. The percentage of surveyed titles held exhibited a broad range among the library systems examined.
3. The total number of copies of surveyed titles held per capita (or, as alternatively expressed, per 10,000 of population) was not uniform across the library systems, but also exhibited a broad range of values.
4. The broad ranges exhibited in 2. and 3., above, were demonstrated when examining all 222 surveyed titles and again when looking at the subsets of literature and nonfiction.
5. On average across the library systems, the highest percentage of titles held was from Fiction Catalog (literature) and Public Library Catalog (nonfiction) lists, while lower percentages were held from ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Awards lists, and the lowest percentages were observed from Lambda Literary Awards lists.
6. The American libraries of this survey showed, as a group, higher percentages of titles held and more copies overall per capita than did the nine Canadian libraries as a group.
7. The intracity Toronto analysis of the new Toronto Public Library showed large regional variation in library collections with respect to percentage of surveyed titles held and number of copies of surveyed titles per capita.
8. A rough comparison of three proximate Canadian-American library pairs suggested several similarities, but some differences.

CONCLUSION

Questions are suggested by this survey. Among the foremost is whether the proposition of essentially 100 percent availability of these distinguished titles was an unreasonable one. If it was, then why, since the titles examined have all appeared as distinguished titles on lists that should be known to library collection developers? Can a reasonable expectation be established for percentage of titles held, and for number of copies per capita?

To what extent does the availability of reviews in standard reviewing journals (cf. Sweetland (1995)) affect the acquisition of highly ranked titles from awards lists?

Why do the data show broad ranges in title availablility and number of copies per person across the library systems? What is the connection, if any, between these differences and,

for instance, awareness of titles and awards lists by local collection developers, local administrative attitudes and personal perceptions with respect to the gay user and with regard to specific titles, or even possibly the availability of titles for purchase (in Canada because of Canada Customs, e.g.[32]). Do budget restrictions have any effect on choice, even when gay titles are standards or award-winning works? And do budget restrictions affect replacement, if such works go missing or are damaged, even when titles are "best books"? Are all library administrators and collection development librarians executing their professional responsibilities as best they can in serving their gay patrons by ensuring purchase of titles and maintenance of collections?

And why does the survey show much better representation of Fiction Catalog and Public Library Catalog titles than of ALA Gay list and Lambda list titles? Is this a matter of awareness of or easier access to the source lists, a generally greater awareness of older, more established titles such as are voted into the Wilson catalogs, or easier acquisition from mainstream publishers (although a significant percentage of awards list titles are now published by major houses)? Or is the difference in representation related to the nature of the works themselves? Jenkins's (1998) theoretical frameworks for analyzing gay/lesbian young adult novels, for example, points to the change over time in the nature of gay themes, plots and character representations. Are Fiction Catalog entries, which are on average older titles, possibly better represented because of content differences as well as because of degree of familiarity? Is it sometimes the nature not of the work but just of the title itself?[33]

Regarding the choices made in the survey, would a different selection of libraries, in terms of size, location, or nature of population served, yield different results? This survey does not analyze the larger social environments within which the surveyed library systems exist. How much does regional context influence the specific results in this survey? Ann Arbor, for example, though relatively small in population, is home to a prestigious university and ranks high in surveyed holdings. Atlanta, although a city in the more conservative South, is perhaps atypical of that region in that it is a large metropolitan area and has on its public library staff a formidable gay-rights supporter in the person of Cal Gough. And Alexandria, although adjacent to the American capital, is also in Jerry Falwell's Virginia. Is there a link, or how strong a link is there, between the survey findings and the social environments in which the individual library systems are situated?

And how would the results stand comparison to a survey using another list of titles? There are many standard and classic works which do not appear on any of the lists used here and which deserve to be in library collections.[34] Even a basic familiarity with titles

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[32]See, e.g., Forbidden Passages and Fuller, Restricted Entry (LN12 and LN13 on list of nonfiction titles surveyed, Appendix II).

[33]Would all collection developers give careful consideration to purchasing The Dyke and the Dybbuk or The New Fuck You (Appendix II, items G14 and L15 on the list of fiction titles surveyed), based on title alone?

[34]The section titled "Fiction : Novels, Short Stories and Drama" in vol. II (pp. 62-291) of Vern L. Bullough's older work, An Annotated Bibiolgraphy of Homosexuality (New York : Garland, 1976), provides an extensive list of older and classic items.

on the surveyed lists suggests substantial differences in the nature of works among the examined lists in terms of age, theme, plot development, and characterization. And the lists also consist of mainly American titles, from which Canadian selectors might, not necessarily justifiably, choose from more selectively than would their American colleagues.[35] The results observed here, then, need to be tested further.

These questions having been noted, however, it remains that the obligation of the public library to serve its gay clientele includes the responsibility to assure the availability of and access to a substantial, broad, accurate, and current collection of gay material, material that provides information and entertainment and promotes education and self-discovery. This obligation requires providing, first of all, a substantial book collection, but also resources in other formats. And it includes making this material accessible by preparing guides to resources, creating focussed collections, using special labeling, and ensuring the presence of a knowledgeable and helpful staff.

The results of this survey suggest that there is considerable dissimilarity across the library systems surveyed in provision of high quality gay-related books. Some libraries have developed substantial collections, while others have done their jobs less well. The importance of access through libraries to informational and creative works, especially, but not only, for those gay men and lesbians just coming to a knowledge of their sexuality, is crucial. Often there is nowhere else for the individual comfortably to turn. The collection developer and other front-line professional colleagues then, carry a great responsibility in this area, as do those individuals charged with library governance and administration.

FURTHER STUDY

It would be instructive to extend this study to libraries in other geographical areas and particularly to ones serving smaller populations. Studies of the use of other methods to serve the gay community (library outreach and programming, special collections and labelling, reading lists, e.g.) would provide a broader view of libraries' commitments to service to this segment of its community. And perhaps alternative propositions, based not on size of population served, but rather on, say, perceived regional social environment (conservative/liberal), general education level of the community served (university town/blue-collar community) could be developed. Since the public library is a significant, although often low-key, educational force within the community, is there a testable connection between the efforts of the public library to provide services related to gays and the level of crime directed towards the gay community in the library's service area?[36] Follow-ups to this study in, say, five and ten years would provide some measure of evolution in level of service provision. And a study of the degree to which titles for gay

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[35]As a converse example, two of the Canadian entries on the lists of Appendix II, Forbidden Passages : Writings Banned in Canada (entry LN12) and Restricted Entry (entry LN13), are not held widely (six libraries and two, respectively), or in great numbers, by surveyed American libraries.

[36]At this writing, the death of Mathew Shepard in Laramie, Wyoming, a college town, is on the front pages of our newspapers, and a newspaper article (Globe and Mail, October 15, 1998, p. A17) reports the increase in the number and brutality of gay bashings in Toronto.

teens,[37] and gay-related titles in children's collections, are provided by libraries would also be useful to know, especially because of chronic challenges to titles for these age groups and because of the importance for young adults just coming to a knowledge of their sexual orientation to realize that they are not alone.

[37]Although some titles in the lists analyzed in this study had a young adult audience level, this study did not attempt to look specifically at them. The author is preparing a study similar to this one to investigate holdings of titles for youth.

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APPENDIX I : Library catalogs surveyed

(in the order in which they appear in the tabulations [i.e., in descending order of population service area for each of the American, Canadian, and Toronto component sections]. Preceded by abbreviation used in the tables and followed by state/province of library location)

American library catalogs

[NY]	New York Public Library, The Branch Libraries (New York)
[Chi]	Chicago Public Library (Illinois)
[SF]	San Francisco Public Library (California)
[Bos]	Metro Boston Web catalog, including combined catalogs of Boston, Malden, Chelsea, and Cambridge Public Libraries (Massachusetts)
[Atl]	Atlanta-Fulton Public Library (Georgia)
[Sea]	Seattle Public Library (Washington)
[Den]	Denver Public Library (Colorado)
[Min]	Minneapolis Public Library (Minnesota)
[Ann]	Ann Arbor District Library (Michigan)
[Alex]	Alexandria Library (Virginia)

Canadian library catalogs

[Tor(N)]	Toronto Public Library (new library system formed in 1998) (Ontario) (see Methodology section and also the list below of the former systems now amalgamated)
[Wpg]	City of Winnipeg Libraries (Manitoba)
[Edm]	Edmonton Public Library (Alberta)
[Van]	Vancouver Public Library
[Hfx]	Halifax Regional Library (Nova Scotia)
[Ott]	Ottawa Public Library (Ontario)
[Vic]	Greater Victoria Public Library (British Columbia)
[Stn]	Saskatoon Public Library (Saskatchewan)
[Reg]	Regina Public Library (Saskatchewan)

and the six former systems now absorbed into the new Toronto Public Library [Tor(N)], but still with separate catalogs at the time of this survey:

[Tor(D)]	former Toronto Public Library, which now forms a portion of the new Toronto Public Library (Ontario)
[NthYk]	former North York Public Library (Ontario)
[Scar]	former Scarborough Public Library (Ontario)
[Etob]	former Etobicoke Public Library (Ontario)
[York]	former York Public Library (Ontario)
[EYork]	former East York Public Library (Ontario)

APPENDIX II : Titles surveyed

OUTLINE GUIDE TO LISTS IN THIS APPENDIX

(the tabulations in Appendix III, Tables 1A and 2A, also follow the structure of this outline ; publisher omitted for Fiction Catalog titles because many are classics released by various houses)

A. The Literature lists

1. **Titles from Fiction Catalog (75 titles)**
2. **Titles from ALA's Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards for literature (34 titles)**
3. **Titles from the Lambda Literary Awards for literature (57 titles)**

B. The Non-fiction lists

1. **Titles from Public Library Catalog (13 titles)**
2. **Titles from ALA's Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards for non-fiction (32 titles)**
3. **Titles from the Lambda Literary Awards for non-fiction (29 titles)**

THE LISTS:

A. The Literature lists

1. Titles from the Fiction Catalog, 13th ed., 1996 and supps. for 1996 and 1997 (75 titles)

F1	Anshaw, Carol.	Seven Moves
F2	Baldwin, James.	Just Above My Head
F3	Baldwin, James.	Tell Me How Long the Train's Been Gone
F4	Banville, John.	The Untouchable
F5	Barker, Clive.	Sacrament
F6	Barker, Pat.	The Eye in the Door
F7	Berger, Thomas.	Reinhart's Women
F8	Bloom, Amy.	Love Invents Us
F9	Brown, Alan.	Audrey Hepburn's Neck
F10	Brown, Rita Mae.	Sudden Death
F11	Brown, Rita Mae.	Venus Envy
F12	Burgess, Anthony.	A Dead Man in Deptford
F13	Burgess, Anthony.	Earthly Powers
F14	Cameron, Peter.	Andorra
F15	Capote, Truman.	Answered Prayers

F16	Colette.	Claudine Married [variant title: Indulgent Husband] Also appeared in an omnibus ed. titled The Complete Claudine)
F17	Cunningham, Michael.	Flesh and Blood
F18	Dart, Iris Rainer.	The Stork Club
F19	Durrell, Lawrence.	Clea (Also as part of The Alexandria Quartet)
F20	Durrell, Lawrence.	Livia; or, Buried Alive
F21	Durrell, Lawrence.	Monsieur
F22	Eden, Dorothy.	The Millionaire's Daughter
F23	Forster, E.M.	Maurice
F24	Genet, Jean.	Our Lady of the Flowers
F25	Gide, Andre.	The Counterfeiters
F26	Gide, Andre.	The Immoralist
F27	Greeley, Andrew M.	Fall from Grace
F28	Grumbach, Doris.	The Book of Knowledge
F29	Grumbach, Doris.	Chamber Music
F30	Guy, Rosa.	Ruby
F31	Hall, Radclyffe.	The Well of Loneliness
F32	Harris, E. Lynn.	And This Too Shall Pass
F33	Hobson, Laura Z.	Consenting Adult
F34	Hunter, Evan.	Lizzie
F35	Kirkwood, James.	Some Kind of Hero
F36	Leavitt, David.	Arkansas : Three Novellas
F37	Leavitt, David.	The Lost Language of Cranes
F38	Leavitt, David.	While England Sleeps
F39	Leavitt, David, and Mark Mitchell.	Penguin Book of Gay Short Stories
F40	Lessing, Doris May.	The Good Terrorist
F41	Lindsey, David L.	Mercy
F42	Maitland, Sara.	Ancestral Truths (pub. also as Home Truths)
F43	Mann, Thomas.	Death in Venice
F44	Maupin, Armistead.	Maybe the Moon
F45	McCauley, Stephen.	The Easy Way Out
F46	Mishima, Yukio.	Forbidden Colors
F47	Monette, Paul.	Afterlife
F48	Murdoch, Iris.	The Bell
F49	Murdoch, Iris.	A Fairly Honourable Defeat
F50	Naylor, Gloria.	The Women of Brewster Place
F51	Nin, Anais.	Ladders to Fire (novelette also published in Cities of the Interior)
F52	Oates, Joyce Carol.	Nemesis [by Rosamond Smith]

F53	Piercy, Marge.	Small Changes
F54	Piercy, Marge.	Summer People
F55	Price, Reynolds.	Kate Vaiden
F56	Price, Reynolds.	The Promise of Rest
F57	Puig, Manuel.	Kiss of the Spider Woman
F58	Pym, Barbara.	The Sweet Dove Died
F59	Renault, Mary.	The Charioteer
F60	Renault, Mary.	The Mask of Apollo
F61	Renault, Mary.	The Persian Boy
F62	Reynolds, Margaret, ed.	The Penguin Book of Lesbian Short Stories
F63	Russell, Paul.	Sea of Tranquillity
F64	Sarton, May.	The Education of Harriet Hatfield
F65	Sarton, May.	The Magnificent Spinster
F66	Sinclair, April.	Ain't Gonna Be The Same Fool Twice
F67	Snow, C. P.	The Sleep of Reason
F68	Truscott, Lucian K.	Heart of War
F69	Vidal, Gore.	Live from Golgotha
F70	Vine, Barbara.	The House of Stairs, by Ruth Rendell writing as Barbara Vine
F71	Vine, Barbara.	No Night is Too Long
F72	White, Edmund.	The Beautiful Room is Empty
F73	White, Edmund.	A Boy's Own Story
F74	White, Edmund, ed.	The Faber Book of Gay Short Stories
F75	Wolitzer, Meg.	Friends for Life

2. Titles from the ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards for literature (34 titles)

(arranged in reverse chronology by award year and alphabetically within each year. The winner(s) for each year is marked with a [W] following the title. Other titles for that year were finalists)

1997 awards

G1	Donoghue, Emma.	Hood (HarperCollins) [W]
G2	Holleran, Andrew.	The Beauty of Men (Morrow)
G3	Selvadurai, Shyam.	Funny Boy (Morrow)

G4 Van Arsdale, Sarah. Toward Amnesia (Riverhead Books)
G5 Wolverton, Terry. Bailey's Beads (Faber and Faber)

1996 awards

G6 Allison, Dorothy. Two or Three Things I Know for Sure (Dutton)
G7 Block, Francesca Lia. Baby Be-Bop (HarperCollins)
G8 Cruse, Howard. Stuck Rubber Baby (Paradox Press)
G9 Grimsley, Jim. Dream Boy (Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill) [W]
G10 Price, Reynolds. The Promise of Rest (Scribner)

1995 awards

G11 Bauer, Marion Dane, ed. Am I Blue? : Coming Out from the Silence (HarperCollins) [W]
G12 Campo, Rafael. The Other Man Was Me : A Voyage to the New World (Arte Publico Press)
G13 Faderman, Lillian, ed. Chloe Plus Olivia : An Anthology of Lesbian and Bisexual Literature from the Seventeenth Century to the Present (Viking Penguin)
G14 Galford, Ellen. The Dyke and the Dybbuk : A Novel (Seal Press) [sometimes listed as The Dyke and Dybbuk]
G15 Hacker, Marilyn. Winter Numbers : Poems (W.W. Norton)

1994 awards

G16 Allen, Claudia. She's Always Liked the Girls Best (Third Side Press)
G17 Feinberg, Leslie. Stone Butch Blues (Firebrand Books) [W]
G18 Johnson, Fenton. Scissors, Paper, Rock (Pocket Books)
G19 Moraga, Cherrie. The Last Generation (South End Press)
G20 Singer, Bennett L., ed. Growing Up Gay : A Literary Anthology (New Press) [Also published as Growing Up Gay/Growing Up Lesbian : A Literary Anthology]

1993 awards

G21	Bram, Christopher.	Almost History (Donald I. Fine)
G22	Hemphill, Essex.	Ceremonies : Prose and Poetry (Plume)[W]
G23	Kringle, Karen.	Vital Ties (Spinsters)
G24	McCauley, Stephen.	The Easy Way Out (Simon and Schuster)
G25	Winterson, Jeanette.	Written on the Body (Jonathan Cape)

1992 awards

G26	Calderon, Sara Levi.	The Two Mujeres (Aunt Lute)
G27	Hemphill, Essex, ed.	Brother to Brother : New Writings by Black Gay Men (Alyson Publications)
G28	Monette, Paul.	Halfway Home (Crown) [W]
G29	Osborne, Karen Lee.	Hawkwings (Third Side Press)
G30	Park, Jacquelyn Holt.	A Stone Gone Mad (Random House)
G31	Rich, Adrienne.	An Atlas of the Difficult World : Poems 1988-1991 (W.W.Norton)
G32	Saint, Assoto, ed.	The Road Before Us : 100 Gay Black Poets (Galiens Press)
G33	Silvera, Makeda, ed.	Piece of My Heart : A Lesbian of Colour Anthology (Sister Vision Press)
G34	Spanbauer, Tom.	The Man Who Fell in Love with the Moon (Atlantic Monthly Press)

3. Titles from the Lambda Literary Awards for literature (57 titles)

(arranged in reverse chronology and alphabetically within each year.
Category of Lambda award, e.g., scifi, mystery, poetry, given after each entry)

1997 awards

L1	Barker, Clive.	Sacrament (HarperCollins) (SciFi/Fantasy)
L2	Becker, Robin.	All American Girl (Univ of Pittsburgh Press) (Lesbian Poetry)
L3	Campo, Rafael.	What the Body Told (Duke University Press) (Gay Men's Poetry)
L4	Case, Sue-Ellen, ed.	Split Britches (Routledge) (Drama)
L5	Garden, Nancy.	Good Moon Rising (Farrar, Straus, & Giroux) (Children's/Young Adult)
L6	Hart, Ellen.	Robber's Wine (Seal Press) (Lesbian Mystery)
L7	Nava, Michael.	The Death of Friends (G.P. Putnam's) (Gay Men's Mystery)

L8 Nestle, Joan, and Naomi Holloch, eds.
Women on Women 3 (Plume) (Fiction Anthology)

L9 Obejas, Achy. Memory Mambo (Cleis Books) (Lesbian Fiction)

L10 Seaton, Maureen. Furious Cooking (Univ. of Iowa Press) (Lesbian Poetry)

L11 Selvadurai, Shyam. Funny B y (Morrow) (Gay Men's Fiction)

1996 awards

L12 Cunningham, Michael.
Flesh and Blood (Farrar, Straus, & Giroux) (Gay Men's Fiction)

L13 Doty, Mark. Atlantis : Poems (HarperPerennial) (Gay Men's Poetry)

L14 Griffith, Nicola. Slow River (Ballantine)(SciFi/Fantasy)

L15 Kotz, Liz, and Eileen Myles, eds.
The New Fuck You : Adventures in Lesbian Reading (Semiotext(E))(Lesbian/Gay Small Press award)

L16 Kushner, Tony. Thinking About the Longstanding Problems of Virtue and Happiness (Slavs!) (New York : Theatre Communications Group) (sometimes entered under Slavs!) (Drama)

L17 Levy, E.J., ed. Tasting Life Twice (Avon) (Anthologies/Fiction)

L18 Orleans, Ellen. The Butches of Madison County (Laugh Lines Press) (Gay and Lesbian Humor)

L19 Redmann, J.M. Intersection of Law and Desire (W.W. Norton) (Lesbian Mystery)

L20 Rich, Adrienne. Dark Fields of the Republic : Poems, 1991-1995 (W.W. Norton)(Lesbian Poetry)

L21 Scott, Melissa. Shadow Man (TOR) (SciFi/Fantasy)

L22 Turner, Guinevere, and Rose Troche.
Go Fish (Overlook Press) (Lesbian and Gay Drama)

L23 Woodson, Jacqueline. Autobiography of a Family Photo (Dutton) (Lesbian Fiction)

L24 Woodson, Jacqueline. From the Notebooks of Melanin Sun (Blue Press) (Children's/Young Adult)

L25 Zimmerman, R.D. Closet (Dell) (Gay Men's Mystery)

1995 awards

L26	Brown, Rebecca.	Gifts of the Body (HarperCollins) (Lesbian Fiction)
L27	Faderman, Lillian, ed.	Chloe Plus Olivia : An Anthology of Lesbian And Bisexual Literature from the Seventeenth Century to the Present (Viking Penguin) (Lesbian and Gay Anthologies/Fiction)
L28	Gunn, Thom.	Collected Poems (Faber and Faber) (Gay Men's Poetry)
L29	Hacker, Marilyn.	Winter Numbers : Poems (W.W. Norton) (Lesbian Poetry)
L30	Hollinghurst, Alan.	The Folding Star (Pantheon and Vintage International) (Gay Men's Fiction)

1994 awards

L31	Hansen, Joseph.	Living Upstairs (Dutton) (Gay Men's Fiction)
L32	Klein, Michael.	1990 (Provincetown Arts Press) (Gay Men's Poetry)
L33	Lorde, Audre.	The Marvelous Arithmetics of Distance (W.W. Norton) (Lesbian Poetry)
L34	Schuyler, James.	Collected Poems (Farrar, Straus, & Giroux) (Gay Men's Poetry)

1993 awards

L35	Durant, Penny Raife.	When Heroes Die (Atheneum; Maxwell Macmillan) (Young Adult Literature)
L36	Field, Edward.	Counting Myself Lucky : Selected Poems, 1963-1992 (Black Sparrow Press)(Gay Men's Poetry)
L37	Griffith, Nicola.	Ammonite (Ballantine) (SciFi/Fantasy)
L38	Katz, Judith.	Running Fiercely Toward a High Thin Sound (Firebrand Books) (Lesbian Fiction)
L39	Keenan, Joe.	Putting on the Ritz (Viking) (Humor)
L40	Kenan, Randall.	Let the Dead Bury Their Dead (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich) (Gay Men's Fiction)
L41	Lorde, Audre.	Undersong : Chosen Poems, Old and New (Norton) (Lesbian Poetry)
L42	Maiman, Jaye.	Crazy for Loving (Naiad Press) (Mystery)
L43	McHugh, Maureen F.	China Mountain Zhang (TOR) (SciFi/Fant.)
L44	Nava, Michael.	The Hidden Law (HarperCollins) (Mystery)
L45	Nestle, Joan, ed.	The Persistent Desire : A Femme-Butch Reader (Alyson) (Lesbian Anthologies)
L46	Pincus, Elizabeth.	The Two-Bit Tango (Spinsters) (Mystery)
L47	Winterson, Jeanette.	Written on the Body (J.Cape)(Lesbian Fiction)

1992 awards

L48	Boyd, Blanche.	The Revolution of Little Girls (Knopf) (Lesbian Fiction)
L49	Forrest, Katherine V.	Murder by Tradition (Naiad Press) (Mystery)
L50	Gomez, Jewelle.	The Gilda Stories (Firebrand Books) (Lesbian Fiction and SciFi/Fantasy)
L51	Greene, Harlan.	What the Dead Remember (Dutton) (Gay Men's Fiction)
L52	Hansen, Joseph.	A Country of Old Men (Viking) (Mystery)
L53	Hemphill, Essex, ed.	Brother to Brother : New Writings by Black Gay Men (Alyson)(Gay Men's Anthologies)
L54	Rich, Adrienne.	An Atlas of the Difficult World : Poems 1988-1991 (W.W. Norton) (Lesbian Poetry)
L55	Robinson, Frank M.	The Dark Beyond the Stars (TOR) (SciFi/Fant.)
L56	Saint, Assoto, ed.	The Road Before Us : 100 Gay Black Poets (Galiens Press)(Gay Men's Poetry)
L57	Valentine, Johnny.	The Duke Who Outlawed Jelly Beans (Alyson)(Children's/Young Adult)

B. The Non-Fiction lists

1. Titles from the Public Library Catalog, 10th ed., 1994, and supplements for 1994, 1995, and 1996 (13 titles)

PN1	Bawer, Bruce.	A Place at the Table : The Gay Individual in American Society (Poseidon; Simon and Schuster)
PN2	Boswell, John.	Same-Sex Unions in Premodern Europe (Villard)
PN3	Burr, Chandler.	A Separate Creation : The Search for the Biological Origins of Sexual Orientation (Hyperion)
PN4	Cammermeyer, Margarethe, with Chris Fisher.	Serving in Silence (Viking)
PN5	Dew, Robb Forman.	The Family Heart : A Memoir of When Our Son Came Out (Addison-Wesley)
PN6	Hartman, Keith.	Congregations in Conflict : The Battle Over Homosexuality (Rutgers University Press)

PN7 Hunter, Nan D., Sherryl E. Michaelson, and Thomas B. Stoddard. The Rights of Lesbians and Gay Men : The Basic ACLU Guide to a Gay Person's Rights (3rd ed. ; Southern Illinois U.P.)

PN8 Kirk, Marshall. After the Ball : How America Will Conquer Its Hatred and Fear of Gays in the '90s (Doubleday)

PN9 Odets, Walt. In the Shadow of the Epidemic : Being HIV-Negative in the Age of AIDS (Duke University Press)

PN10 Pallone, Dave, with Alan Steinberg. Behind the Mask : My Double Life in Baseball (Viking)

PN11 Preston, John, ed. Personal Dispatches : Writers Confront AIDS (St. Martin's Press)

PN12 Shilts, Randy. Conduct Unbecoming : Lesbians and Gays in the U.S. Military : Vietnam to the Persian Gulf (St. Martin's Press) [title variant: Gays and Lesbians in the U.S. Military]

PN13 Sullivan, Andrew. Virtually Normal : An Argument about Homosexuality (Knopf)

2. Titles from the ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards list for non-fiction (32 titles)

(titles arranged in reverse chronology by award year and alphabetically within each year. Winner(s) for the year have [W] following entry; other entries for the year are finalists)

1997 awards

GN1 Alwood, Edward. Straight News : Gays, Lesbians and the News Media (Columbia University Press)

GN2 Bass, Ellen, and Kate Kaufman. Free Your Mind : The Book for Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Youth -- and Their Allies (HarperPerennial)

GN3 Doty, Mark. Heaven's Coast : A Memoir (HarperCollins)

GN4 Johnson, Fenton. Geography of the Heart : A Memoir (Scribner) [W]

GN5 Tuller, David. Cracks in the Iron Closet : Travels in Gay and Lesbian Russia (Faber and Faber)

1996 awards

GN6 Due, Linnea. Joining the Tribe : Growing Up Gay & Lesbian in the '90s (Anchor Books)

GN7 Katz, Jonathan Ned. The Invention of Heterosexuality (Dutton)

GN8 Pratt, Minnie Bruce. S/HE (Firebrand Books)

GN9 Summers, Claude J., ed.
The Gay and Lesbian Literary Heritage : A Reader's Companion to the Writers and Their Works from Antiquity to the Present (J. Holt)

GN10 Vaid, Urvashi. Virtual Equality : The Mainstreaming of Gay and Lesbian Liberation (Anchor Books) [W]

1995 awards

GN11 Allison, Dorothy. Skin : Talking about Sex, Class & Literature (Firebrand Books)[W]

GN12 Chauncey, George. Gay New York : Gender, Urban Culture, and the Makings of the Gay Male World, 1890-1940 (Basic Books)

GN13 Murray, Raymond. Images in the Dark : An Encyclopedia of Gay and Lesbian Film and Video (TLA Publications)

GN14 Nestle, Joan, and John Preston, eds.
Sister & Brother : Lesbians and Gay Men Write about Their Lives Together (HarperSanFrancisco)

GN15 Sherman, Phillip, and Samuel Bernstein.
Uncommon Heroes : A Celebration of Heroes and Role Models for Gay and Lesbian Americans (Fletcher Press)

1994 awards

GN16 Burke, Phyllis. Family Values : Two Moms and Their Son (Random House)[W]

GN17 Duberman, Martin B. Stonewall (Dutton)

GN18 Martin, April. The Lesbian and Gay Parenting Handbook : Creating and Raising Our Families (HarperPerennial)

GN19 Penelope, Julia, and Susan J. Wolfe, eds.
Lesbian Culture : An Anthology (Crossing Press)

GN20 Rubenstein, William B. Lesbians, Gay Men and the Law (New Press)

1993 awards

GN21 Berzon, Betty. Positively Gay : New Approaches to Lesbian and Gay Life (1992 publication, but also earlier ed.) (Celestial Arts)

GN22 DuPrau, Jeanne. The Earth House (New Chapter Press)

GN23 Marcus, Eric. Making History : The Struggle for Gay and Lesbian Equal Rights, 1945-1990 (HarperCollins)[W]

GN24 Monette, Paul. Becoming a Man : Half a Life Story (Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich)

GN25 Norton, Rictor. Mother Clap's Molly House : The Gay Subculture in England, 1700-1830 (GMP)

GN26 Preston, John, ed. A Member of the Family : Gay Men Write about Their Families (Dutton)

1992 awards

GN27 Butler, Sandra, and Barbara Rosenblum. Cancer in Two Voices (Spinsters)

GN28 Comstock, Gary David. Violence against Lesbians and Gay Men (Columbia University Press)

GN29 Duberman, Martin. Cures : A Gay Man's Odyssey (Dutton)

GN30 Faderman, Lillian. Odd Girls and Twilight Lovers : A History of Lesbian Life in Twentieth Century America (Columbia University Press)[W]

GN31 Roscoe, Will. The Zuni Man-Woman (University of New Mexico Press)

GN32 Van Gelder, Lindsy and Pamela Robin Brandt. Are You Two ... Together? : A Gay and Lesbian Travel Guide to Europe (Random House)

3. Titles from the Lambda Literary Awards for non-fiction (29 titles)

(titles arranged by year of award, and then alphabetically. Category of award follows each entry)

1997 awards

LN1 Bright, Susie, and Jill Posener. Nothing But the Girl : The Blatant Lesbian Image : A Portfolio and Exploration of Lesbian Erotic Photography (Freedom Editions)(Visual Arts)

LN2 Bronski, Michael, ed. Taking Liberties : Gay Men's Essays on Politics, Culture, and Sex (Richard Kasak Books/Masquerade Books)(Non-Fiction Anthology Award)

LN3 Brooten, Bernadette. Love Between Women : Early Christian Responses to Female Homoeroticism (University of Chicago Press) (Lesbian Studies Award)

LN4 Cameron, Loren. Body Alchemy (Cleis Books) (Transgender Award)

LN5 Carter, Judy. The Homo Handbook : Getting in Touch with Your Inner Homo (Fireside Books) (Humor Award)

LN6 Gomes, Peter. The Good Book (William Morrow) (Spirituality Award)

LN7 Grumbach, Doris. Life in a Day (Beacon Press)(Lesbian Biography Award)

LN8 Merla, Patrick, ed. Boys Like Us : Gay Writers Tell Their Coming Out Stories (Avon Books)(Gay Men's Studies Award)

1996 awards

LN9 Bouldrey, Brian, ed. Wrestling with the Angel : Faith and Religion in the Lives of Gay Men (Riverhead Books) (Lesbian and Gay Spirituality Award)

LN10 Carrier, Joseph. De Los Otros : Intimacy and Homosexuality among Mexican Men (Columbia University Press)(Gay Men's Studies Award)

LN11 Fischer, Erica. Aimee & Jaguar : A Love Story, Berlin 1943 (HarperCollins) (Lesbian Biography/AutobiographyAward)

LN12 Forbidden Passages : Writings Banned in Canada (Cleis Press)(Editors' Choice Award)

LN13 Fuller, Janine, and Stuart Blackley. Restricted Entry :Censorship on Trial (Vancouver, B.C.: Press Gang Publishers) (Editors' Choice Award)

LN14 Jay, Karla, ed. Dyke Life : From Growing Up to Growing Old : A Celebration of the Lesbian Experience (BasicBooks) (Lesbian Studies Award)

LN15 Leverich, Lyle. Tom : The Unknown Tennessee Williams (Crown)(Gay Men's Biography/Autobiography Award)

LN16 Summers, Claude J., ed. The Gay and Lesbian Literary Heritage : A Reader's Companion to the Writers and Their Works from Antiquity to the Present (J.Holt) (Lesbian and Gay Nonfiction Award)

LN17 Weiss, Andrea. Paris Was A Woman : Portraits from the Left Bank (HarperSanFrancisco) (Photography/Visual Arts Award)

1995 award

LN18 Nestle, Joan, and John Preston, eds.
Sister & Brother : Lesbians and Gay Men Write about Their Lives Together (HarperSanFrancisco) (Lesbian and Gay Anthologies/Nonfiction Award)

1994 awards

LN19 Abelove, Henry ; Michele Aina Barale ; and David Halperin.
Lesbian and Gay Studies Reader (Routledge) (Lesbian and Gay Anthologies Award)

1993 awards

LN20 Bechdel, Alison. Dykes to Watch Out For : The Sequel (Firebrand Books) (Humor Award)

LN21 Cook, Blanche Wiesen.
Eleanor Roosevelt [v. 1] (Viking/Penguin) (Nonfiction Award)

LN22 Mohr, Richard D.
Gay Ideas : Outing and Other Controversies (Beacon) (Editor's Choice Award)

LN23 Monette, Paul. Becoming a Man : Half a Life Story (Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich) (Nonfiction Award)

LN24 Preston, John, ed. A Member of the Family : Gay Men Write about Their Families (Dutton) (Anthologies Award)

1992 awards

LN25 Butler, Sandra, and Barbara Rosenblum.
Cancer in Two Voices (Spinsters) (Nonfiction Award)

LN26 Faderman, Lillian. Odd Girls and Twilight Lovers : A History of Lesbian Life in Twentieth Century America (Columbia University Press) (Editor's Choice Award)

LN27 Leyland, Winston, ed. Gay Roots : Twenty Years of Gay Sunshine (Gay Sunshine Press) (Lesbian/Gay Small Press Book Award)

LN28 Roscoe, Will. The Zuni Man-Woman (University of New Mexico Press) (Nonfiction Award)

LN29 Trujillo, Carla, ed. Chicana Lesbians : The Girls Our Mothers Warned Us About (Third Woman Press) (Anthologies Award)

APPENDIX III : Number of copies, title by title, for each library system (raw data)

Data counts giving the number of libraries (American and Canadian separately) holding each title have been added to these tables (in the column labelled "**# libs. hold**") to facilitate additional analysis by the interested reader. Some summary tables have also been added at the ends of sections. This summary information is carried forward to tables in the text.

For explanation of library abbreviations used in the tables [e.g., NY, Chi, Tor(N), Tor(D)], see Appendix I. Each title surveyed is coded [e.g., F3, L20, GN6] to present the tabular information in a more efficient way. Only the code is used in the following tables; see Appendix II for corresponding titles. For example, F1, as used in the tables below, is the code for Carol Anshaw's Seven Moves, listed in Appendix II)

TABLES IN THIS APPENDIX

TABLE 1A : TITLE/LIBRARY TABULATIONS, GIVING NUMBER OF COPIES FOR EACH TITLE

(the first two tabulations in row 1 of Table 1A, List A.1, for instance, show that for title coded F1 (Carol Anshaw's Seven Moves), the New York Public Library, Branch Libraries catalog (library code NY) lists 16 copies and the Chicago Public Library catalog lists 1. Titles are presented in this table following the coded lists of Appendix II)

TABLE 2A : SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR THE (NEW) TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Title presentation order here follows that of TABLE 1A. The copy totals, overall and for individual titles across the six amalgamated systems, are carried into the Tor(N) boxes in TABLE 1A)

TABLE 1A TITLE/LIBRARY TABULATIONS, GIVING NUMBER OF COPIES FOR EACH TITLE													
LIST A.1 : LITERATURE -- FICTION CATALOG													# libs.
a)American libraries:		NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex		hold
	F1	16	1	8	9	0	2	3	8	3	3		9
	F2	84	146	20	23	24	10	7	9	4	4		10
	F3	141	189	48	35	25	26	5	11	3	3		10
	F4	64	7	25	25	2	11	7	7	5	3		10
	F5	139	129	19	37	12	9	26	16	7	6		10
	F6	36	26	19	15	8	16	13	12	5	2		10
	F7	6	8	11	10	2	4	2	3	1	1		10
	F8	19	56	25	21	5	15	13	10	4	3		10
	F9	36	12	26	14	1	6	7	12	4	3		10
	F10	17	19	22	18	8	8	16	8	3	1		10
	F11	65	30	19	28	10	15	17	19	9	3		10
	F12	61	19	22	7	7	23	13	11	5	4		10
	F13	11	12	10	15	8	5	4	5	2	2		10
	F14	28	6	19	13	1	6	15	5	3	1		10
	F15	63	28	26	27	23	12	6	9	3	3		10
	F16	21	11	20	4	1	7	7	6	2	0		9
	F17	43	24	29	15	10	10	13	14	5	1		10
	F18	70	25	0	18	3	8	14	9	6	3		9
	F19	25	9	36	11	21	8	5	3	3	2		10
	F20	9	12	8	14	7	2	3	3	1	1		10
	F21	8	7	12	12	8	8	2	3	1	1		10
	F22	8	11	9	16	21	6	5	7	2	2		10
	F23	59	15	51	23	22	10	3	7	2	1		10
	F24	20	8	25	10	6	1	2	3	2	2		10
	F25	29	19	20	24	13	5	2	5	2	0		9
	F26	51	23	24	22	24	14	4	10	1	3		10
	F27	89	48	13	26	17	5	21	17	9	4		10
	F28	36	6	15	5	1	2	8	6	2	1		10
	F29	7	9	17	12	3	3	4	2	1	0		9
	F30	259	36	17	32	15	6	1	0	3	0		8
	F31	41	38	42	6	8	4	2	2	0	1		9
	F32	262	193	16	35	30	5	14	8	4	7		10
	F33	5	4	3	11	9	1	3	2	1	0		9
	F34	7	12	3	15	3	4	3	3	0	1		9
	F35	2	1	0	8	3	2	0	2	1	1		8
	F36	39	2	13	5	2	5	13	11	1	0		9
	F37	22	15	31	14	2	8	3	5	3	3		10
	F38	26	8	17	14	0	14	5	10	3	2		9
	F39	17	12	24	3	4	3	4	2	0	0		8
	F40	31	20	21	22	19	7	9	6	4	2		10
	F41	41	29	7	27	4	2	8	10	3	2		10
	F42	7	8	5	4	2	11	5	9	4	1		10
	F43	175	107	64	18	12	21	2	13	8	2		10
	F44	48	14	33	16	12	21	14	16	5	3		10
	F45	10	8	12	17	2	4	7	10	1	3		10
	F46	9	6	14	6	6	6	2	1	1	0		9
	F47	27	11	18	15	5	6	2	1	3	3		10
	F48	2	9	9	4	11	2	1	2	1	0		9

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.1 : LITERATURE -- FICTION CATALOG (continued)

	NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex	# libs. hold
F49	6	9	20	12	11	6	2	3	1	0	9
F50	276	367	75	105	90	19	14	25	8	4	10
F51	14	7	25	10	3	0	2	7	2	0	8
F52	50	18	5	14	2	8	6	1	7	2	10
F53	5	11	26	13	9	3	3	2	2	0	9
F54	31	27	17	34	11	5	18	11	10	3	10
F55	40	15	20	24	19	15	10	11	7	5	10
F56	51	31	20	15	12	14	14	22	4	3	10
F57	75	51	29	18	16	14	12	5	7	2	10
F58	12	18	19	18	12	6	4	3	4	3	10
F59	15	17	10	9	7	2	4	3	1	1	10
F60	26	21	33	26	16	14	8	4	2	1	10
F61	32	20	30	20	15	10	6	5	1	2	10
F62	16	7	18	5	5	6	2	2	1	0	9
F63	7	6	3	5	2	6	2	7	1	0	9
F64	42	18	18	27	8	4	9	7	5	2	10
F65	26	15	23	29	18	12	12	12	3	2	10
F66	152	225	68	33	17	9	6	12	3	3	10
F67	9	15	7	9	7	3	3	4	1	3	10
F68	86	92	30	25	17	4	12	21	4	4	10
F69	88	15	17	22	13	19	18	12	1	4	10
F70	38	34	10	25	14	9	10	8	8	4	10
F71	102	45	20	24	19	17	22	23	6	4	10
F72	18	17	24	7	13	7	5	5	4	3	10
F73	15	11	30	10	7	2	2	6	3	4	10
F74	11	9	26	5	1	11	0	3	1	1	9
F75	32	24	0	32	6	7	12	5	2	1	9
Total no. of copies	3566	2593	1570	1357	812	621	563	582	245	155	
No. of titles held (of 75)	75	75	72	75	73	74	73	74	72	61	
Percentage of titles held:	100	100	96.0	100	97.3	98.7	97.3	98.7	96.0	81.3	

b) Canadian libraries :	Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	
F1	7	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	9
F2	19	8	3	0	2	2	1	2	2	8
F3	17	1	3	2	6	2	0	1	1	8
F4	20	8	2	5	3	6	3	1	1	9
F5	80	22	11	18	11	10	7	6	18	9
F6	60	4	8	9	3	6	7	4	3	9
F7	11	3	3	0	3	2	3	0	2	7
F8	20	14	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	9
F9	17	1	1	4	4	0	2	1	1	8
F10	13	8	0	1	1	2	1	4	1	8
F11	56	20	10	12	6	5	4	6	9	9
F12	38	9	4	7	8	8	6	5	2	9
F13	23	9	11	7	7	3	3	3	5	9
F14	22	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	9
F15	46	6	3	6	3	3	5	1	4	9
F16	12	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	8

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.1 : LITERATURE – FICTION CATALOG (continued)

		Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	# libs. hold
F17		62	12	2	2	7	3	1	3	2	9
F18		63	28	16	12	12	7	4	7	8	9
F19		35	12	7	8	7	4	5	2	5	9
F20		20	4	1	4	6	2	1	1	3	9
F21		19	3	3	3	5	4	2	2	3	9
F22		30	10	7	7	9	4	3	1	2	9
F23		34	8	4	9	8	8	6	3	2	9
F24		12	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
F25		10	5	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	6
F26		18	6	2	4	2	3	2	0	0	7
F27		94	21	6	11	17	9	9	8	12	9
F28		9	2	1	6	2	8	0	1	1	8
F29		3	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	7
F30		23	0	1	1	6	2	1	0	3	7
F31		22	1	2	3	4	2	3	0	2	8
F32		24	14	3	3	6	3	0	1	0	7
F33		5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
F34		18	6	2	2	2	3	1	0	2	8
F35		8	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
F36		15	1	1	6	0	2	1	1	1	8
F37		22	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	7
F38		14	0	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	8
F39		8	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	1	9
F40		45	10	8	9	7	7	8	3	5	9
F41		31	13	9	9	6	4	2	3	2	9
F42		9	0	3	3	0	8	3	4	1	7
F43		58	14	0	9	3	11	5	4	1	8
F44		36	10	7	8	4	5	8	1	2	9
F45		15	7	2	3	0	2	1	2	1	8
F46		6	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
F47		21	3	2	4	1	3	8	0	1	8
F48		18	4	2	4	3	1	4	1	1	9
F49		15	5	4	1	3	2	6	2	1	9
F50		35	0	1	2	4	1	4	1	1	8
F51		14	10	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	6
F52		25	13	4	5	3	3	2	1	5	9
F53		2	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	1	7
F54		64	20	4	6	11	8	4	3	3	9
F55		27	7	4	2	6	4	4	4	2	9
F56		26	2	3	4	3	8	4	3	2	9
F57		41	7	2	8	3	2	1	2	3	9
F58		30	4	4	1	5	6	6	1	2	9
F59		13	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	8
F60		16	10	7	6	5	6	1	1	1	9
F61		22	9	5	4	4	6	4	3	5	9
F62		4	0	0	8	2	1	2	3	1	7
F63		4	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	7
F64		35	11	2	2	3	7	3	4	8	9

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.1 : LITERATURE -- FICTION CATALOG (continued)

	Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	# libs. hold
F65	41	9	4	6	7	10	4	4	5	9
F66	12	1	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	6
F67	20	4	3	4	4	2	3	0	0	7
F68	35	12	4	3	1	7	5	2	1	9
F69	45	15	3	14	8	9	5	1	4	9
F70	74	13	15	7	11	12	6	6	10	9
F71	111	25	13	20	25	11	14	7	5	9
F72	26	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	9
F73	19	1	3	3	4	2	2	0	3	8
F74	7	0	0	4	2	1	1	1	0	6
F75	22	16	4	5	8	1	3	5	1	9
Total no. of copies	2053	524	271	362	328	291	221	147	183	
No. of titles held (of 75)	75	69	69	71	71	71	64	59	61	
Percentage of titles held:	100	92.0	92.0	94.7	94.7	94.7	85.3	78.7	81.3	

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.2 : LITERATURE -- ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards

a)American libraries:		NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex	# libs. hold
1997	G1	12	6	9	4	1	3	3	7	1	1	10
	G2	35	10	20	10	3	15	4	3	1	2	10
	G3	24	8	12	9	3	3	5	9	3	1	10
	G4	4	5	8	8	1	3	8	1	1	1	10
	G5	8	3	6	6	1	3	2	2	2	0	9
1996	G6	33	15	22	23	1	12	5	14	1	0	9
	G7	96	14	27	14	1	38	7	5	1	1	10
	G8	0	2	19	2	1	4	1	4	1	0	8
	G9	21	9	11	6	2	5	9	2	0	1	9
	G10	51	31	20	15	12	14	14	22	4	3	10
1995	G11	81	23	28	23	15	12	4	12	3	1	10
	G12	1	6	2	5	0	1	4	1	0	0	7
	G13	11	14	20	2	4	8	4	3	1	0	9
	G14	10	3	3	5	0	4	2	1	1	0	8
	G15	13	4	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	7
1994	G16	0	2	3	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	7
	G17	30	3	8	6	2	2	2	1	1	0	9
	G18	12	9	11	2	1	4	2	5	1	2	10
	G19	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	8
	G20	48	22	35	7	1	3	4	3	1	2	10
1993	G21	5	1	5	5	2	4	2	3	1	1	10
	G22	11	19	5	6	0	0	2	2	2	0	7
	G23	0	2	8	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	7
	G24	10	8	12	17	2	4	7	10	1	3	10
	G25	22	9	18	8	3	13	3	6	5	1	10
1992	G26	4	0	16	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	6
	G27	31	13	10	14	7	0	2	4	1	0	8
	G28	17	16	10	9	3	2	6	3	1	1	10
	G29	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
	G30	3	6	13	8	2	1	1	4	0	1	9
	G31	16	4	11	2	4	5	1	3	1	0	9
	G32	17	0	3	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	6
	G33	8	5	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
	G34	7	9	4	4	0	16	3	2	3	3	9
Total no. of copies		642	285	387	235	78	188	118	143	40	25	
No. of titles (of 34)		30	32	34	33	27	29	30	34	25	16	
Percentage of titles held		88.2	94.1	100	97.1	79.4	85.3	88.2	100	73.5	47.1	

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.2 : LITERATURE -- ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards (continued)

b) Canadian libraries :		Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	# libs. hold
1997	G1	7	1	2	4	1	2	0	0	1	7
	G2	12	0	3	4	2	1	2	1	2	8
	G3	61	3	3	10	5	8	3	5	1	9
	G4	5	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	8
	G5	6	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	5
1996	G6	9	3	2	8	1	2	0	0	0	6
	G7	4	4	3	2	9	5	1	1	1	9
	G8	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	G9	6	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
	G10	26	2	3	4	3	8	4	3	2	9
1995	G11	29	1	3	3	6	1	3	3	0	8
	G12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	G13	1	1	0	4	1	1	1	2	0	7
	G14	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	5
	G15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994	G16	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2
	G17	5	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	0	7
	G18	10	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	6
	G19	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	G20	24	0	1	6	4	1	0	3	0	6
1993	G21	5	7	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	9
	G22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	G23	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	G24	15	7	2	3	0	2	1	2	1	8
	G25	37	10	5	13	4	4	2	1	1	9
1992	G26	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	G27	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
	G28	17	2	3	5	3	3	5	2	0	8
	G29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	G30	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0	8
	G31	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
	G32	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	G33	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
	G34	7	0	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	5
Total no. of copies		322	44	48	91	47	57	33	37	15	
No. of titles (of 34)		30	14	22	26	18	27	16	20	13	
Percentage of titles held		88.2	41.2	64.7	76.5	52.9	79.4	47.1	58.8	38.2	

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.3 : LITERATURE – Lambda Literary Awards													# libs.
a)American libraries:		NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex		hold
	1997 L1	139	129	19	37	12	9	26	16	7	6		10
	L2	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0		5
	L3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0		3
	L4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		2
	L5	19	1	3	5	1	1	3	4	1	0		9
	L6	15	3	4	15	0	10	5	18	1	0		8
	L7	45	4	17	11	3	5	10	10	3	3		10
	L8	0	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	0	0		7
	L9	17	68	8	6	0	2	4	4	0	0		7
	L10	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0		6
	L11	24	8	12	9	3	3	5	9	3	1		10
	1996 L12	43	24	29	15	10	10	13	14	5	1		10
	L13	7	2	6	1	0	1	3	1	1	0		8
	L14	10	10	7	1	6	5	5	6	2	0		9
	L15	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
	L16	5	12	10	2	0	2	2	1	3	0		8
	L17	7	5	13	1	1	4	6	2	0	0		8
	L18	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0		3
	L19	29	6	15	7	1	3	5	13	3	2		10
	L20	20	4	19	2	1	2	2	1	1	0		9
	L21	8	4	11	7	0	4	3	5	1	0		8
	L22	3	6	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0		5
	L23	44	31	12	12	21	11	5	13	2	0		9
	L24	136	54	14	32	9	10	15	5	2	0		9
	L25	14	4	2	0	1	8	4	18	0	0		7
	1995 L26	18	10	4	7	3	17	4	3	2	0		9
	L27	11	14	20	2	4	8	4	3	1	0		9
	L28	5	4	23	4	0	3	2	1	1	0		8
	L29	13	4	3	1	1	3	0	1	0	0		7
	L30	20	18	16	4	4	8	9	2	1	0		9
	1994 L31	23	3	12	5	4	4	5	4	3	1		10
	L32	0	0	12	4	1	0	1	0	0	0		4
	L33	27	18	1	6	6	4	2	3	1	1		10
	L34	2	6	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	0		8
	1993 L35	72	1	17	14	7	9	5	1	2	0		9
	L36	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0		5
	L37	10	8	6	0	1	2	6	1	3	0		8
	L38	0	7	2	1	3	3	5	6	0	0		7
	L39	17	15	4	10	1	2	3	3	1	2		10
	L40	51	8	8	11	11	6	5	1	2	2		10
	L41	26	1	13	4	1	2	2	1	1	0		9
	L42	6	3	5	1	3	2	4	0	1	1		9
	L43	6	4	4	6	1	5	8	5	1	0		9
	L44	9	10	7	5	3	4	11	5	3	2		10
	L45	1	4	10	3	0	2	1	1	1	0		8
	L46	3	4	16	2	3	3	0	2	1	0		8
	L47	22	9	18	8	3	13	3	6	5	1		10

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.3 : LITERATURE – Lambda Literary Awards (continued)

		NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex	# libs. hold
1992	L48	5	7	24	4	1	5	3	4	2	3	10
	L49	5	11	15	1	5	6	4	8	2	1	10
	L50	8	4	16	3	8	1	1	1	1	0	9
	L51	11	6	2	8	0	1	1	3	1	0	8
	L52	19	22	9	6	4	9	6	7	4	3	10
	L53	31	13	10	14	7	0	2	4	1	0	8
	L54	16	4	11	2	4	5	1	3	1	0	9
	L55	3	15	1	2	4	4	6	6	4	1	10
	L56	17	0	3	6	2	0	0	1	1	0	6
	L57	0	0	7	5	2	1	3	2	0	0	6
Total no. of copies		1044	617	515	329	170	227	229	239	85	31	
No. of titles (of 57)		48	50	54	52	42	48	47	54	43	16	
Percentage of titles held		84.2	87.7	94.7	91.2	73.7	84.2	82.5	94.7	75.4	28.1	

b) Canadian libraries :		Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	
1997	L1	80	22	11	18	11	10	7	6	18	9
	L2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	L5	8	0	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	5
	L6	12	2	2	5	0	1	1	2	2	8
	L7	13	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	0	8
	L8	3	1	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	6
	L9	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
	L10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L11	61	3	3	10	5	8	3	5	1	9
1996	L12	62	12	2	2	7	3	1	3	2	9
	L13	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	L14	8	0	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	8
	L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L16	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L17	1	0	0	5	2	1	1	1	0	6
	L18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L19	4	3	1	3	2	1	0	3	2	8
	L20	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	6
	L21	4	1	2	6	2	4	2	1	1	9
	L22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L23	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	5
	L24	16	1	4	1	12	9	3	1	1	9
	L25	5	0	0	3	2	3	0	2	3	6

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST A.3 : LITERATURE – Lambda Literary Awards (continued)		Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	# libs. hold
1995	L26	7	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	0	8
	L27	1	1	0	4	1	1	1	2	0	7
	L28	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
	L29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L30	44	5	3	12	2	2	2	5	1	9
1994	L31	15	1	1	5	1	5	2	1	0	8
	L32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L33	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
	L34	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
1993	L35	14	1	5	3	1	1	2	4	13	9
	L36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L37	1	0	1	1	4	4	0	0	2	6
	L38	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
	L39	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	L40	14	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
	L41	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	L42	4	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	4
	L43	6	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	3	6
	L44	8	0	1	3	2	4	3	1	1	8
	L45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	L46	4	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	6
	L47	37	10	5	13	4	4	2	1	1	9
1992	L48	6	1	2	1	1	1	4	5	0	8
	L49	3	0	3	2	3	7	1	0	0	6
	L50	4	0	0	5	2	1	1	3	0	6
	L51	4	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	5
	L52	21	6	5	6	3	6	2	1	3	9
	L53	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
	L54	5	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
	L55	16	0	9	1	1	2	2	2	0	7
	L56	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L57	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Total no. of copies		523	80	84	150	82	101	53	63	58	
No. of titles (of 57)		44	23	32	45	27	38	25	30	19	
Percentage of titles held		77.2	40.4	56.1	78.9	47.4	66.7	43.9	52.6	33.3	

COMBINED ANALYSIS OF TITLES FROM LISTS A.1, A.2, AND A.3 (duplicates tallied once)

a)American libraries:	NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex
Total no. of copies	4875	3251	2315	1795	1000	967	835	875	341	196
No. of titles (of 155)	142	147	149	149	131	142	141	151	130	87
Percentage of titles held	91.6	94.8	96.1	96.1	84.5	91.6	91.0	97.4	83.9	56.1

b) Canadian libraries :	Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg
Total no. of copies	2608	590	377	547	425	410	288	224	231
No. of titles (of 155)	139	98	117	133	109	127	98	101	87
Percentage of titles held	89.7	63.2	75.5	85.8	70.3	81.9	63.2	65.2	56.1

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST B.1 : NON-FICTION – PUBLIC LIBRARY CATALOG

a)American libraries:		NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex	# libs. hold
	PN1	20	15	20	4	2	6	2	15	2	3	10
	PN2	29	31	16	11	6	8	4	4	1	3	10
	PN3	11	13	15	1	3	4	6	3	3	3	10
	PN4	28	22	23	12	3	9	2	9	3	0	9
	PN5	10	22	17	9	0	6	5	8	1	2	9
	PN6	6	8	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	9
	PN7	0	7	7	9	2	0	1	0	2	0	6
	PN8	19	17	2	8	4	2	0	7	1	1	9
	PN9	111	5	13	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	8
	PN10	17	13	8	14	1	3	2	5	1	1	10
	PN11	2	4	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	9
	PN12	76	29	52	29	16	18	5	14	2	3	10
	PN13	22	29	14	9	0	10	5	6	1	2	9
Total no. of copies		351	215	197	114	42	69	33	74	20	19	
No. of titles held (of 13)		12	13	13	13	11	12	10	12	13	9	
Percentage of titles held		92.3	100	100	100	84.6	92.3	76.9	92.3	100	69.2	

b) Canadian libraries :		Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	
	PN1	12	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	8
	PN2	12	1	2	3	3	1	0	3	1	8
	PN3	20	5	2	4	2	0	4	2	1	8
	PN4	5	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	1	5
	PN5	14	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	3	9
	PN6	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
	PN7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	PN8	11	1	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	6
	PN9	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	PN10	14	0	2	4	0	4	0	1	0	5
	PN11	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	5
	PN12	29	6	3	5	9	3	2	4	3	9
	PN13	17	2	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	9
Total no. of copies		141	18	21	37	29	11	10	16	11	
No. of titles held (of 13)		12	8	10	13	8	6	6	10	7	
Percentage of titles held		92.3	61.5	76.9	100	61.5	46.2	46.2	76.9	53.8	

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST B.2 : NON-FICTION -- ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards

a)American libraries:		NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex	# libs. hold
1997	GN1	4	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	8
	GN2	38	10	27	1	3	5	1	4	1	0	9
	GN3	38	5	10	11	0	6	3	3	1	1	9
	GN4	12	9	16	6	3	5	4	9	3	1	10
	GN5	0	4	3	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	6
1996	GN6	32	4	13	0	16	12	1	4	2	0	8
	GN7	15	11	11	1	2	3	7	1	1	0	9
	GN8	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	GN9	4	4	13	2	0	7	1	1	0	0	7
	GN10	9	9	7	1	0	6	4	1	1	0	8
1995	GN11	11	9	21	5	4	4	1	0	2	0	8
	GN12	31	11	17	7	1	4	2	1	1	0	9
	GN13	11	4	13	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	9
	GN14	10	7	13	2	2	3	5	3	1	1	10
	GN15	30	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
1994	GN16	11	14	11	5	10	2	2	6	1	2	10
	GN17	53	6	19	6	3	2	2	6	1	2	10
	GN18	30	19	7	2	20	15	1	6	1	2	10
	GN19	11	2	7	0	5	2	0	2	1	0	7
	GN20	8	2	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	8
1993	GN21	0	15	9	12	0	1	0	2	2	1	7
	GN22	3	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	7
	GN23	62	6	9	6	3	5	4	10	1	0	9
	GN24	50	9	14	16	7	7	5	13	4	2	10
	GN25	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	GN26	10	6	5	10	3	2	1	5	1	0	9
1992	GN27	7	14	9	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	8
	GN28	2	3	3	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
	GN29	13	6	18	3	4	3	4	6	1	0	9
	GN30	17	16	13	4	4	7	1	8	1	1	10
	GN31	0	0	2	5	2	0	5	1	0	1	6
	GN32	1	8	8	3	0	0	2	4	1	0	7
Total no. of copies		523	219	314	124	94	113	68	106	33	15	
No. of titles held (of 32)		27	29	32	27	19	27	29	30	25	11	
Percentage of titles held		84.4	90.6	100	84.4	59.4	84.4	90.6	93.8	78.1	34.4	

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST B.2 : NON-FICTION – ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards (continued)

		b) Canadian libraries:	Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	# libs. hold
1997	GN1		5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
	GN2		13	6	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	7
	GN3		6	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
	GN4		6	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
	GN5		0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1996	GN6		15	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	5
	GN7		6	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	6
	GN8		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	GN9		3	0	2	6	2	0	1	1	1	7
	GN10		9	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	9
1995	GN11		1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
	GN12		5	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	4
	GN13		0	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	5
	GN14		2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	6
	GN15		0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
1994	GN16		12	0	2	5	1	0	1	2	0	6
	GN17		15	1	2	2	3	1	0	2	0	7
	GN18		6	0	4	5	3	0	1	1	1	7
	GN19		2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	4
	GN20		3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
1993	GN21		9	2	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	5
	GN22		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	GN23		12	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	9
	GN24		28	5	6	4	3	5	1	3	1	9
	GN25		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	GN26		4	3	1	6	2	1	1	2	1	9
1992	GN27		6	0	0	3	1	5	0	2	0	5
	GN28		7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	GN29		8	1	0	4	0	2	1	1	0	6
	GN30		17	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	7
	GN31		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
	GN32		15	0	1	6	0	1	1	0	1	6
Total no. of copies			222	32	33	80	33	24	16	29	11	
No. of titles held (of 32)			29	14	16	30	21	15	14	18	10	
Percentage of titles held			90.6	43.8	50.0	93.8	65.6	46.9	43.8	56.3	31.3	

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST B.3 : NON-FICTION -- Lambda Literary Awards

a)American libraries:		NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex	# libs. hold
1997	LN1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	LN2	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
	LN3	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	LN4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	LN5	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
	LN6	9	14	13	19	5	14	11	9	8	4	10
	LN7	10	5	2	18	0	3	5	5	2	0	8
	LN8	14	7	4	5	13	4	2	4	1	0	9
1996	LN9	3	10	5	4	2	3	4	1	0	0	8
	LN10	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
	LN11	3	4	6	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	8
	LN12	2	4	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	6
	LN13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
	LN14	16	6	10	2	2	5	2	4	1	1	10
	LN15	40	19	18	11	3	5	3	11	1	2	10
	LN16	4	4	13	2	0	7	1	1	0	0	7
	LN17	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	6
1995	LN18	10	7	13	2	2	3	5	3	1	1	10
1994	LN19	2	2	19	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	8
1993	LN20	0	0	14	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	5
	LN21	41	15	16	20	12	9	11	15	2	3	10
	LN22	2	2	6	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	8
	LN23	50	9	14	16	7	7	5	13	4	2	10
	LN24	10	6	5	10	3	2	1	5	1	0	9
1992	LN25	7	14	9	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	8
	LN26	17	16	13	4	4	7	1	8	1	1	10
	LN27	11	0	30	1	0	2	1	5	1	0	7
	LN28	0	0	2	5	2	0	5	1	0	1	6
	LN29	1	1	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	6
Total no. of copies		262	148	240	127	61	85	74	99	28	15	
No. of titles held (of 29)		22	21	28	19	16	21	23	25	16	8	
Percentage of titles held		75.9	72.4	96.6	65.5	55.2	72.4	79.3	86.2	55.2	27.6	

TABLE 1A (continued)

LIST B.3 : NON-FICTION -- Lambda Literary Awards (continued)

b) Canadian libraries:		Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg	# libs. hold
1997	LN1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LN2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
	LN3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	LN4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	LN5	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
	LN6	14	12	9	2	8	4	0	4	2	8
	LN7	9	1	1	3	2	3	0	0	0	6
	LN8	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
1996	LN9	8	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5
	LN10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	LN11	7	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
	LN12	9	0	2	5	3	0	0	1	0	5
	LN13	18	2	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	9
	LN14	6	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	6
	LN15	10	1	2	3	2	6	1	1	2	9
	LN16	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	1	1	7
	LN17	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
1995	LN18	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	6
1994	LN19	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
1993	LN20	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	LN21	20	9	4	3	3	0	3	1	1	8
	LN22	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	LN23	28	5	6	4	3	5	1	3	1	9
	LN24	4	3	1	6	2	1	1	2	1	9
1992	LN25	6	0	0	3	1	5	0	2	0	5
	LN26	17	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	7
	LN27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	LN28	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
	LN29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total no. of copies		176	41	34	62	34	32	13	24	11	
No. of titles held (of 29)		23	12	13	23	16	11	10	16	8	
Percentage of titles held		79.3	41.4	44.8	79.3	55.2	37.9	34.5	55.2	27.6	

COMBINED ANALYSIS OF TITLES FROM LISTS B.1, B.2, AND B.3 (duplicates tallied once)

a)American libraries:	NY	Chi	SF	Bos	Atl	Sea	Den	Min	Ann	Alex
Total no. of copies	1038	526	682	325	179	238	156	247	73	44
No. of titles (of 67)	55	57	66	52	41	54	55	60	49	24
Percentage of titles held	82.1	85.1	98.5	77.6	61.2	80.6	82.1	89.6	73.1	35.8

b) Canadian libraries:	Tor(N)	Wpg	Edm	Van	Hfx	Ott	Vic	Stn	Reg
Total no. of copies	478	79	79	154	86	54	35	58	28
No. of titles (of 67)	57	30	36	59	39	27	26	38	21
Percentage of titles held	85.1	44.8	53.7	88.1	58.2	40.3	38.8	56.7	31.3

TABLE 2A:

SPECIAL ANALYSIS FOR THE (NEW) TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

LIST A.1 : LITERATURE – FICTION CATALOG

	Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A)
F1	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
F2	9	5	1	2	1	1	19
F3	4	5	3	4	0	1	17
F4	10	3	2	3	0	2	20
F5	18	25	19	10	4	4	80
F6	34	16	2	4	1	3	60
F7	2	4	1	0	3	1	11
F8	10	6	2	1	0	1	20
F9	5	5	2	2	2	1	17
F10	4	5	0	1	1	2	13
F11	24	10	11	7	2	2	56
F12	10	16	9	3	0	0	38
F13	8	5	2	0	6	2	23
F14	18	3	0	0	1	0	22
F15	23	7	4	6	3	3	46
F16	5	1	0	5	0	1	12
F17	17	28	9	3	1	4	62
F18	17	10	18	8	5	5	63
F19	23	2	0	6	3	1	35
F20	10	4	1	2	1	2	20
F21	7	7	1	1	1	2	19
F22	10	10	0	5	1	4	30
F23	14	7	2	4	5	2	34
F24	6	3	2	1	0	0	12
F25	4	3	0	2	1	0	10
F26	8	3	4	1	1	1	18
F27	22	25	12	18	12	5	94
F28	4	3	0	0	0	2	9
F29	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
F30	9	10	0	0	4	0	23
F31	7	9	0	5	1	0	22
F32	9	8	4	1	0	2	24
F33	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
F34	4	5	6	2	1	0	18
F35	2	2	1	0	3	0	8
F36	8	4	0	2	0	1	15
F37	19	3	0	0	0	0	22
F38	7	0	4	3	0	0	14

TABLE 2A (continued)

LIST A.1 : LITERATURE – FICTION CATALOG (continued)

	Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A)
F39	4	3	1	0	0	0	8
F40	13	14	7	5	4	2	45
F41	7	4	5	7	4	4	31
F42	7	0	0	1	0	1	9
F43	22	13	13	4	3	3	58
F44	21	1	3	7	3	1	36
F45	7	6	1	1	0	0	15
F46	1	1	0	2	1	1	6
F47	16	3	0	2	0	0	21
F48	10	5	0	2	0	1	18
F49	8	4	1	0	1	1	15
F50	16	10	5	3	1	0	35
F51	7	3	1	2	1	0	14
F52	4	6	3	5	5	2	25
F53	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
F54	27	10	15	5	3	4	64
F55	9	8	6	2	1	1	27
F56	8	7	3	4	0	4	26
F57	15	16	7	2	1	0	41
F58	15	6	5	2	0	2	30
F59	3	5	0	4	0	1	13
F60	7	4	0	2	2	1	16
F61	14	5	0	0	2	1	22
F62	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
F63	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
F64	18	7	4	5	0	1	35
F65	19	6	7	4	1	4	41
F66	6	2	3	0	1	0	12
F67	16	2	0	1	1	0	20
F68	4	23	4	2	0	2	35
F69	15	7	7	10	1	5	45
F70	21	16	13	11	9	4	74
F71	23	34	25	15	9	5	111
F72	21	3	0	2	0	0	26
F73	12	6	0	1	0	0	19
F74	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
F75	10	11	0	1	0	0	22
Total no. of copies	819	522	261	226	119	106	2053
No. of titles (of 75)	75	72	46	57	45	47	75
Percentage of titles held	100	96	61.3	76	60	62.7	100

TABLE 2A (continued)

LIST A.2 : LITERATURE – ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Awards

		Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A)
1997	G1	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
	G2	6	4	0	1	0	1	12
	G3	28	12	7	9	1	4	61
	G4	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	G5	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
1996	G6	0	6	1	2	0	0	9
	G7	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	G8	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
	G9	5	0	0	1	0	0	6
	G10	8	7	3	4	0	4	26
1995	G11	3	10	6	2	8	0	29
	G12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G13	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	G14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	G15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	G16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G17	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	G18	3	5	2	0	0	0	10
	G19	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	G20	7	9	4	4	0	0	24
1993	G21	1	2	0	2	0	0	5
	G22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	G23	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	G24	7	6	1	1	0	0	15
	G25	19	6	4	4	0	4	37
1992	G26	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	G27	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	G28	11	3	0	2	0	1	17
	G29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	G30	6	0	0	1	0	0	7
	G31	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
	G32	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	G33	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	G34	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
Total no. of copies		159	77	28	34	9	15	322
No. of titles (of 34)		28	15	8	13	2	6	30
Percentage of titles held		82.4	44.1	23.5	38.2	5.9	17.6	88.2

TABLE 2A (continued)

LIST A.3 : LITERATURE – Lambda Literary Awards

		Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A)
1997	L1	18	25	19	10	4	4	80
	L2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	L5	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
	L6	5	2	3	0	0	2	12
	L7	5	5	2	1	0	0	13
	L8	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	L9	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	L10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L11	28	12	7	9	1	4	61
1996	L12	17	28	9	3	1	4	62
	L13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L14	4	3	0	0	0	1	8
	L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L17	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L19	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
	L20	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	L21	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
	L22	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	L23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L24	9	0	0	2	5	0	16
	L25	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
1995	L26	4	2	0	0	1	0	7
	L27	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	L28	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
	L29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L30	24	7	6	5	2	0	44
1994	L31	6	3	2	3	0	1	15
	L32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L33	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	L34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	L35	2	8	3	1	0	0	14
	L36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L37	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L38	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	L39	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
	L40	6	3	4	0	0	1	14
	L41	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L42	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	L43	4	0	1	1	0	0	6

TABLE 2A (continued)

LIST A.3 : LITERATURE -- Lambda Literary Awards (continued)

		Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A)
	L44	5	2	0	1	0	0	8
	L45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	L46	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	L47	19	6	4	4	0	4	37
1992	L48	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
	L49	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	L50	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	L51	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
	L52	14	3	1	1	0	2	21
	L53	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	L54	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
	L55	3	5	5	3	0	0	16
	L56	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	L57	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total no. of copies		241	125	72	47	14	24	523
No. of titles (of 57)		42	21	17	16	6	10	44
Percentage of titles held		73.7	36.8	29.8	28.1	10.5	17.5	77.2

COMBINED ANALYSIS OF TITLES FROM LISTS A.1, A.2, AND A.3 OF TABLE 2A
(duplicates counted once only)

	Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A, Lists A, Combined Analysis)
Total no. of copies	1115	640	318	275	136	124	2608
No. of titles (of 155)	136	102	65	79	50	57	139
Percentage of titles held	87.7	65.8	41.9	51.0	32.3	36.8	89.7

TABLE 2A (continued)

LIST B.1 : NON-FICTION -- PUBLIC LIBRARY CATALOG

	Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N) (to TABLE 1A)
PN1	2	3	0	5	0	2	12
PN2	5	3	0	2	1	1	12
PN3	7	3	6	2	0	2	20
PN4	2	1	0	2	0	0	5
PN5	2	4	4	4	0	0	14
PN6	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
PN7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PN8	7	1	1	2	0	0	11
PN9	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
PN10	7	0	2	4	1	0	14
PN11	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
PN12	10	4	2	9	4	0	29
PN13	8	3	1	2	2	1	17
Total no. of copies	53	24	18	32	8	6	141
No. of titles (of 13)	11	9	8	9	4	4	12
Percentage of titles held	84.6	69.2	61.5	69.2	30.8	30.8	92.3

LIST B.2 : NON-FICTION -- ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards

		Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N) (to TABLE 1A)
1997	GN1	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	GN2	4	5	3	0	0	1	13
	GN3	4	0	0	2	0	0	6
	GN4	4	0	0	1	0	1	6
	GN5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	GN6	6	1	8	0	0	0	15
	GN7	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
	GN8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	GN9	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
	GN10	4	3	1	1	0	0	9
1995	GN11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	GN12	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	GN13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GN14	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	GN15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	GN16	4	3	3	2	0	0	12
	GN17	6	2	2	4	0	1	15
	GN18	2	2	0	2	0	0	6
	GN19	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	GN20	1	2	0	0	0	0	3

TABLE 2A (continued)

LIST B.2 : NON-FICTION – ALA Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Book Awards (continued)

		Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N) (to TABLE 1A)
1993	GN21	1	3	0	5	0	0	9
	GN22	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	GN23	6	1	2	2	1	0	12
	GN24	9	5	7	4	0	3	28
	GN25	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	GN26	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
1992	GN27	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	GN28	2	5	0	0	0	0	7
	GN29	5	0	1	2	0	0	8
	GN30	8	5	0	4	0	0	17
	GN31	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	GN32	7	0	5	2	0	1	15
Total no. of copies		104	43	34	33	1	7	222
No. of titles (of 32)		28	17	11	14	1	5	29
Percentage of titles held		87.5	53.1	34.4	43.8	3.1	15.6	90.6

LIST B.3 : NON-FICTION – Lambda Literary Awards

		Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N) (to TABLE 1A)
1997	LN1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LN2	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	LN3	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	LN4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	LN5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LN6	10	1	1	2	0	0	14
	LN7	8	0	0	0	0	1	9
	LN8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	LN9	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
	LN10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LN11	4	2	0	1	0	0	7
	LN12	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
	LN13	6	5	4	2	1	0	18
	LN14	4	1	0	1	0	0	6
	LN15	4	3	0	1	0	2	10
	LN16	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
	LN17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	LN18	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1994	LN19	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1993	LN20	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	LN21	8	2	6	2	0	2	20
	LN22	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 2A (continued)

LIST B.3 : NON-FICTION – Lambda Literary Awards (continued)

		Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A)
	LN23	9	5	7	4	0	3	28
	LN24	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
1992	LN25	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	LN26	8	5	0	4	0	0	17
	LN27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LN28	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	LN29	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total no. of copies		93	35	20	19	1	8	176
No. of titles (of 29)		21	14	6	10	1	4	23
Percentage of titles held		72.4	48.3	20.7	34.5	3.4	13.8	79.3

COMBINED ANALYSIS OF TITLES FROM LISTS B.1, B.2, AND B.3 OF TABLE 2A

(duplicates counted once only)

	Tor(D)	NthYk	Scar	Etob	York	EYork	Tor(N)(to TABLE 1A, Lists B, Combined Analysis)
Total no. of copies	223	90	63	74	10	18	478
No. of titles (of 67)	54	36	22	29	6	12	57
Percentage of titles held	80.6	53.7	32.8	43.3	9.0	17.9	85.1